[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
29th July	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993		
12th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th „	PERSIA	7951		
26th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th „	MALTA	6064		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Seiller	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Royer	5th Oct. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,625	Verron	19th Aug. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months' Privilege leave

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

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CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

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"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY 31st July from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 17th Aug. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,999 tons, on or about 2nd August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th July, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,118	1st Oct, 1905,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	28th July 1905
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	5th Aug. „
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th „ „
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. „
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. „

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	„ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by seas Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date,	Year
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Crèpe de Chine Ties	... from	1	12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from	0	8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... „	2	8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners..	„	1	12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... „	1	4	Black Silk Dress Ties	... „	1	8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... „	3	0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... „	7	4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	„
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12	„

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

TOILET R

THE NICETY

LATEST D

New Cherub pattern H
Embossed „
New Cherub „
Embossed „
Plain „
New Art
Embossed Pin
„ Si
Silver mounted
„ S
Solid Silver
Manicure Sets E
„ „
„ „
„ complet
Shoe lift and Shoe a
Glove Stretcher, Shoe
Curling Tongs, button ho
Hair brush and Comb, Pow
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror,
edge or perfectly plain...

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED

MARCKS & C

BOMBAY AND POONA.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S THE "ANTIQUARY"

CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	13	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
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FOR THE RAINS.

	Rs.	As.
WATER PROOFS...... }	22	8
Ready made or to Measure }	35	0
Silk Umbrellas ......Rs. 8-8	10	8

LOUNGE SUITS.

Flannel—Well Shrunk	30	0
Angola	35	0
Best Cashmere.... }	45	0
Tropical .... }		

Patterns and Measurement Forms on Application.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER, L

SEND YOUR ADDR
and you will ge
Post an excellen
pages, GRATIS
guide your H
Prosperity.

MAN

...'s Attorneys.

...N MANUFACTURING ...ANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 3rd August, 1905, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1905.

2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3RD.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Damoder Lukhmidas Khimjee as a Director made by the Board of Directors in place of the late Mr. Shamrao Vithal.

4TH.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

5TH.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remunerations for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 17th August, 1905, both days inclusive,

AND NOTICE is also hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 3rd August, 1905, at 2-15 P.M. (immediately after the Twenty-Second Ordinary General Meeting is over), for the purpose of PASSING the SPECIAL RESOLUTION circulated amongst the Shareholders.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1905.

NOTICE.

I SHALL not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by my wife, Mrs. HELEN RENAUX, having left my protection from date.

H. W. RENAUX.

Mohpani Mines via Gadarwara, G. I. P. Ry.
July, 21st 1905.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S PLANTERS,

CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order TO

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

...ANK receives DEPOSITS on the ... terms:—

...eding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be ...any one year from 1st January to 31st ...

... in the names of two or more persons ...ayable to one or more of them or to ...

...ate of THREE PER CENT. per ...nthly balance not exceeding ...

...tained on application at the ...

J. BEGBIE,
...retary and Treasurer.

...GUIDE.—An ... India and the ...bles of all the ...ute to India ...tion, Price ...m Official ...

...L SHORT ADVTS.

...nts for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to ... for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this ...

... only.) Three lines, per insertion. One ...ry additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES ...nt "BEARING unless amount to cover ...previously paid.

...ESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—...duces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver ...and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from ...l Samples gratis on application. Per tin ...dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS ... Bombay and Poona.

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Third do. .... „ [illegible]
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 1 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-8
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

"I have derived benefit from your ACORIDINE." (Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine." (Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait until to-morrow; send for a bottle now.
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF INDIA, PLAGUE.

How many hundreds of thousands of lives have been lost in this country since the outbreak of this dread epidemic in India in 1897. But it has now lost all its terrors since the discovery by our Board of Specialists of a sure remedy for this malignant disease.

DR. COPLAND'S ANTI-PLAGUE SOLUTION is the only cure yet discovered for Bubonic, Pneumonic and the other forms of Plague.

The disease is so rapid in its action and death follows so quickly after the attack that it is absolutely necessary to have the remedy at hand in order that it may be administered before it is too late.

It is advisable therefore to have a bottle of the solution always present in the house.

A cure is effected with one bottle. Price Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle. See Medical Report on this fact.

REPORTS FROM MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

DR. JOSEPH writes:—"I have used Dr. Copland's Anti-Plague Solution in a large number of plague cases that came under my treatment in camp, and I am glad to be able to say that I did not lose a single patient to whom I administered the solution. After carefully watching the progress of the disease and the action of the medicine, I have come to the conclusion that Dr. Copland's Anti-Plague Solution is the only effective remedy yet discovered for this pest."

DR. FOWLER writes:—"I have administered your Anti-Plague Solution to 360 patients of whom 349 recovered within four days after the treatment was commenced. The remaining eleven succumbed as they were brought to me in the final stage of the disease, when recovery was hopeless. I consider the solution a wonderful specific."

Dr. Norris of Purna writes under date 22nd September 1903:—"I am glad to inform you that out of three bottles of Dr. Copland's Plague Solution I got from you when I was at Jalna, I tried two bottles on two patients and both of them thoroughly recovered. I have got much faith in the medicine. Please send me the same, Dr. Copland's Plague Solution, six bottles at your earliest convenience."

Can be had only from—

MACDONALD JOSEPH AND CO.,
153, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

PANDIT
D. GOPALACHARY'S
AYURVEDIC
PLAGUE
REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37 got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious."

Robert Bake, Esq., Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: "............The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable......"

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidvat Examinations.

THE MADRAS
AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,
58, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,361 1-4
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,080
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	40
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£43,to[illegible]
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£65 [illegible]
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	al	Nil	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	525
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvdRs4	740
Central India	7,500	500	500	R 50	1,87
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	860
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	520
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	Nil	540
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	dvdRs25	795
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	380
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	965
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvdRs15	390
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	350
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	995
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	650
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	540
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	970
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	Nil	170
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	800
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	790	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	71
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	Nil	461
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	205
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	505
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	590
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	800
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	535
Leopold	3,500	100	108	Nil	100
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 110	2,100
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs65	1,825
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,550
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1742	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	900
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	855
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	820
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	100
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,600	dvdRs60	2,950
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	230
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	7½	122 1-2
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	Nil	245
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 40	820
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs25	1,400
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvdRs37	580
Union Mills, Ld.	,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Coh[illegible]	2,800	500	500	30	650

PRESS COMPANIES.

				yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,700
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 50	600
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	290
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	110
Breule Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs10	210
Broach City Press Co. Co.	600	200	200	dvd Rs12	175
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs150	300
East India	850	1,000	1,000	dvd R150	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	40
Forti	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs40	690
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs25	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	150	00	500	dvdRs40	600
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.	750	100	100	dvdRs 20	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs20	330
Mercantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs29	40
Mofussil Co.	5,125	400	400	dvd Rs46	580
Munmar M.	1,000	250	1	dvdRs2¼	275
New Berar	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs30	510
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvdRs 7	147 1-2
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	dv Rs30	450
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvdRs150	2,200
Sini	400	650	750	dvdRs20	450
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	67	260	all	20	193
Volkart	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,130

MISCELLANEOUS

			dvd Rs12	yearly	
Cocck: Ashdown	1,1750	100	100	dv Rs 12	235
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	dvd 10	35
Badham Pile	5,00	100	100	12 pr ct	141
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd 180	9,150
Do. New Issue	1,800	325	375	dvd 45	2,350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd 30	690
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvdRs14	155
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	10 pr ct 7	90
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	19
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10	175
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	220
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	7 1-2	80
Marcks and Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	146
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	00	50	6 1-4pr ct dvd Rs8	136
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	DvdRs 3	51
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	451 1 2
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,061		25
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs15	221
Telephone Co	23,500	25	25	dvdRs2¾	24

RAILWCOMPANIAY ES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	...	...	...	...	
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	4,000	500	...	dvdRs 12	540
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	6,000	500	...	dvdRs 7	440

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	3	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagapada	2	3	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	7	7	82
Total plague deaths to date	304,253	259,200	
Same date last year	10	7	80

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 25.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols .... £90 1-8 = + 1/16
3 do. Rentes .... £99 1/2 = + 1/4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan .... £105 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper .... £65 3 4 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London .... 27 3/16 = − 1/16
2 months hence .... 26 15/16 = unchanged
Spot in New York .... 58 7/8 = −1/8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25·13 1/2 = unchanged
Berlin .... 20·46 3/4 = + 1/4
New York Demand .... 4·86 1/2 = + 1/8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England .... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 1 3/4 per cent = do
3 " " " ... 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills .... 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills .... 2 1/2 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans .... 7/8 per cent = do
7 day market loans .... 1 1-8 per cent = + 1/8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 9 3/4 J J sellers quiet

METALS—
Copper Braziers £77
Yellow metal 6 3-8d
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-15-0

RAPESEED—
Brown 36 J A sellers quiet but steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 1/4 J A sellers dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1/8

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day. Irregular and rather easier.
Sheep skins, Madras at last sale rates.
Sheep skins, Bombay, 1d. lower.
Total quantity sold 765,000.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·07 plus 9. Egyptian F G F Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for export 2,000. Imports 4,000. Futures closed steady.

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·95 + 9	5·95 + 9	5·97 +9
Oct.-Nov. 5·98 + 9	Nov.-Dec. 5·98 + 9	Dec-Jan. 5·99 + 8
Jan.-Feb. 6·00 + 9	Feb-March. 6·01 + 9	Mch.-Apl. 6·01 + 9

Receipts at U S Ports .... 21,000 bales
Do last year .... 1,800 do
Exports to Great Britain .... 4,000 do
Do do Continent .... 13,000 do

IN NEW YORK—
Spot .... 11·10
Futures, month of July .... 10·89 — 08 a
Do do. Dec .... 11·09 — 01 b

a Advanced early owing to bull support and short covering but declined later.
b declined to owing bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot .... 10 15-16 + 1-8
Futures, month of Sept .... 10·97 — 05
Do. do. Dec .... 11·05 — 05
Tone at close .... steady

Liverpool quotations for East Indian cotton are all raised 1-16d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 25th July 1905:—

Cotton	6,761	bales.
Wheat	9,021	cwts.
Linseed	0,683	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	31	do
Gingellyseed	13	do
Poppyseed	3,410	do
Groundnuts	630	do
Castorseed	4,497	do
Rice	19,120	do
Myrabollams	101	do
Cottonseed	4,900	do
Mowraseed	4,346	do
Gram	2,525	do
Joowar	7,580	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, JULY 26.

EXCHANGE—Tone, steady.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 169 1-2.
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 138
Shanghai 30 do. ... 193
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone, steady.
Cash ... ... 98·11
1st Settlement 1st August ... 98·10
2nd do. 1st. Sept. ... 98·8

Money Market. Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th July 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th do. 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do. 4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED.—Tone firm.			
Ready	7	7	0
Forward September	7	10	6
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	14	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	6	15	0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	7	11	0
Forward September	7	15	0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	32	0	0
WHEAT—Tone steady.			
White Delhi	4	11	6
White Pissy 85 per cent	4	11	6

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.
Estimated sales .... 5,000 bales
Imports .... 23,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
5·92 —3	5·92 —3	5·94 —3
Oct.-Nov. 5·95 —3	Nov.-Dec 5·95 —3	Dec.-Jan. 5·96 —3
Jan.-Feb. 5·97 —3	Feb.-Mar 5·99 —3	Mar.-Apl 5·99 —3

COTTON.—The market is easier to-day and prices of new crops declined about Rs. 2 per candy. The general inquiry for ready is limited, but for high class extra staple cotton there is a good demand at full rates.

At the close the tone is steady. We quote.

Bengals Fully Good January .... Rs. 204
Broach M. G. Good March .... " 202

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed .... quiet
Surats .... quiet
Good Bhownuggar 5 4/32
The Manchester Market has been .... firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols 90 1/8
3 per cent Rentes 99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan 105
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers 65 3/4
Bar Silver 27 3/16

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th July, 1905, as compared with the statement of 18th July, 1905:—

	July 11. Rs.	a.	p.	July 18. Rs.	a.	p.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,36,00,000	0	0	1,36,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,24,27,565	6	1	2,17,99,761	12	3
Other Deposits, &c.	10,67,51,277	14	4	10,89,99,758	0	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	18,41,589	7		11,42,948	15	10
Sundries	31,00,934	14	2	27,07,061	2	4
Rs.	16,69,09,773	4	9	16,68,49,531	14	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,25,05,878	1	11	1,20,65,469	7	1
Other authorised Investments	68,80,845	1	8	61,21,275	5	1
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	3,14,06,859	8	1	3,21,44,426	7	7
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,98,36,974	11	10	2,07,98,016	11	2
Bills discounted &c	3,46,99,993	7	7	3,02,15,045	1	2
Balances with other Banks	11,83,671	0	8	19,24,105	10	8
Bullions						
Dead Stock	18,61,110	12	6	19,64,227	15	1
Stamps	12,670	10	1	11,178	7	11
Sundries	12,81,092	0	8	15,95,985	10	6
	11,26,69,124	7	0	10,70,99,730	12	10
Cash &c., at Head Office	2,82,76 834	15	2	3,30,17,559	6	2
Do. at Branches	2,59,63,813	14	7	2,67,32,231	11	7
Rs.	16,69,09,773	4	9	16,68,49,531	14	7

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	2,10,298	Increase
Do. at Branches	18,38,100	Decrease
Other Deposits	5,71,298	Increase
Post Bills	53,091	do
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	3,28,423	Increase
Loans	13,73,966	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	4,19,638	Increase
Mercantile Bills	7,70,320	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	15,40,806	Increase
Cash at Branches	15,18,355	Decrease

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GRIEVESON—July 10, at Naini Tal, the wife of H A Grieveson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIS—BERESFORD—July 3, at Sabarmati, by Rev W F Adams, Robert Davis, to Violet Robins, daughter of Mrs and Mr Beresford, of Shahjahanpur.

DEATHS.

ADDIS—July 20, at Mussoorie, Henry Bawn Addis, late Superintending Engineer, Indian State Railways, aged 66.

ADAMS—July 20, at Banchory N B, Arthur, Charktorm Adams, in his 30th year.

KEMP'S CHIRRETONES

are composed of the active principle of the Chiretta Plant combined with sugar as a preservative.

They act as a tonic, and possess remarkable powers of stimulating the appetite, strengthening the stomach and assisting digestion generally.

They obviate flatulency and agreeably diminishes the tendency to acidity.

They are in effect a good substitute for Quinine, and are unaffected in the matter of strength by heat.

They may be swallowed like a pill, or allowed to dissolve in water and drank.

They are put up in bottles at Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 8-3m., 6-53a. Low water, 1-2m., 1-42a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Teachers' Association, annual metting, Sir Munguldas House, Girgaum 5 30 p. m.
Association Football, Government Telegraph vs. Royal Artillery.

POLICE NOTICE.—A bicycle has been found by the police and awaits the owner.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon at 5-30 p.m., when a paper will be read by Mr. R.K. Dadachanjee on "The Evolution of Primitive Religion as illustrated by the Avestic Doctrines of the Fravashees &c."

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—A meeting of the members of the Cercle will be held this evening at the rooms of the Cercle, when Revd. Father S. Noti S. J., president of the Cercle, will deliver a lecture in French on "La Fille de Roland" by Henri de Bornier, after which scenes from the drama will be enacted.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST HIS OWN BROTHER.—Bhugwan Ramchander, Hindu, head clerk of the Colaba Post Office, residing at Bholwada, Parel, has reported to the police that his brother Ragoonath, aged about 18 years, who lived with him, had absconded yesterday with gold ornaments valued at Rs. 543 from a tin trunk.

C. K. P. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION SOCIETY, BOMBAY.—A general meeting of the above Society was held in Girgaon on Sunday the 23rd instant, under the presidency of Mr. Sitaram Mahipat Sonalker, a Government pensioner, the report of the Select Committee approving the amalgamation of this Society and the Matunga Primary Education Branch was adopted. After passing the rules and electing officers for the current year the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the President.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, on a Hindu woman whose name is unknown. The body was found floating in the Merewether Dry Dock yesterday, by one Bhisid Ramji, a painter, working in the Dock. There were no marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was returned. Mr. Byrne also held an inquest at the Common Jail, on the body of a convict, named Kassim Arab alias Gullale aged 25 years. A verdict was returned that the deceased met his death from tubercle of the lungs.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours:—

March	Le Regiment Favori	Dom Ertt
Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze	Auber
Valse	Lune de Miel	E Waldteufel
Selection	Masanielo	J Reviers
Cake Walk	Mumblinomss	T W Turban
Valse	Spanish Maiden	Coote
Polka	La Pompadour	J Riviere
March	Whistling Rufus	Kerry Mills

A DARING CHEAT.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

AT the Mazagone Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Bapu Mahadu, Shivram Govind and Luxman Ghunaji, stood charged with cheating one Tanoji Vithoba, a resident of Poona. Inspector Priestly prosecuted. The evidence showed that the complainant came to Bombay some time ago to sell goods and lived at Dongri. The first accused who happened to form his acquaintance asked of him, if he knew a man who would kill a Bania with magic. As the complainant knew no man with that magic charm to kill a man without committing a murder, the first accused introduced the second accused to the complainant representing to him that at last he had found such a man himself. A "mehta" was also introduced to the complainant. The second accused was to try his magical powers on another Bania, who is now at large. On the 7th ultimo, the second accused performed the magic charms in the complainant's house and said that now the Bania whom he had intended to kill must have been dead. A reward of Rs. 15,000 was, he said, stated on this game by quite a different party. The "metha" went to see if the Bania was really killed. He returned with a cheque for Rs. 15,000 and said that the Bania was realy dead. As he could not cash the cheque at the bank there and then, it was arranged that Rs. 200 be given to a cashier in the bank and that he would cash the cheque in a way which would not excite any curiousity on the part of the police. The complainant paid the amount which was promised to be returned to him, and went with the "mehta" to the bank. The "metha" returned from the bank with a bundle of papers under his arm which he said contained currency notes. While returning home the third accused and another, who had dressed as policemen, came on the scene and pretended to arrest the "mehta" and the complainant. The "mehta" ran away. The complainant also got frightened and ran away to Poona. Subsequently the matter was reported to the police, and the accused were arrested. They pleaded guilty. His Worship sentenced the first and the second accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the third who played a minor part in the game was awarded three months' hard labour.

DEATH OF MR. HARRY BREWIN.

IN the death of Mr. Harry Brewin, District Superintendent of Police, Surat, which occurred yesterday, at the residence of his son, Mr. Archibald Brewin, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the Police Force loses one of its ablest European detective officers whose great intelligence, tact, and unfailing resourcefulness gained a name for him in Western India. He died in the fifty-second year of his age, and had his life been spared, there was every prospect of his rising to a higher rank in the service.

Mr. Brewin was born in 1853, and joined the Bombay City Police Force in February 1871. He rose rapidly to the office of Superintendent of Police and officiated as Deputy Commissioner of Police for about five months. The admirable service rendered by him on various occasions, which called into play the best qualities of a police officer, led to his selection by Government as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, later on as Assistant Inspector-General of Police, and lastly as District Superintendent of Police. Mr. Brewin was essentially a self-made man. He possessed not only a colloquial knowledge of Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani, but also of their idioms to an unusual extent; and he soon made himself a terror among the criminal classes. During the Parsee-Mahomedan riots of 1874, the Hindu-Mahomedan riots of 1892, and the plague riots of recent years, he had ample opportunities to show his fearlessness of danger. During the plague riots, when the lower order of Hindus and Mahomedans combined to attack unwary Europeans, Mr. Brewin on one occasion escaped the knife of a ruffian whom, in the nick of time, he pluckily seized and overpowered. Mr. Brewin's skill as a detective officer was shown to advantage in the Duarte poisoning case, in which Francis Xavier Fonseca, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, disposed of his victim with strychnine pills administered under the guise of friendship after insuring the latter's life in the villain's own name for Rs. 10,000 in a Life Assurance Company of Canada. The result of Fonseca's trial sent him ultimately to a felon's death. The tragedy enacted at Ganesh Khind, when a State Ball was given at Government House on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen Empress' Diamond Jubilee, afforded another opportunity for Mr. Brewin to distinguish himself as a detective police officer of rare ability. Detection seemed almost hopeless in regard to the murderers of Mr. Rand, then Plague Commissioner of Poona, and Lieutenant Ayerst. For weeks Mr. Brewin conducted his enquiries in secret, and at last got a clue through a Brahmin, who was himself a remarkable criminal, and whose conviction Mr. Brewin had secured for forging a bogus Government Resolution which procured the release of four prisoners from the House of Correction in Bombay. Mr. Brewin successfully traced the Ganesh Khind murders to two brothers, Damoder and Balkrishna Chhapekar, who were hanged within the precincts of the Yerrowda Jail. Mr. Brewin was also successful in unravelling the tangled web in the Will Forgery Case at Bombay, which resulted in the conviction of M. N. Saklatwalla, a Parsee solicitor, R. E. Banatwalla, a Parsee merchant, and K. S. Sanjana, a member of the Bombay Bar, who are each undergoing a sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Brewin had been suffering for some time past from cancer on the neck. When the indication of the disease re-appeared about a month ago, Mr. Brewin was brought from Surat to Bombay, where he gradually got worse and finally passed away yesterday. His remains were conveyed to Poona by last night's railway train, and will be laid at rest this morning.

FOOTBALL AT RUTLAM.

An interesting match was played on Sunday, at Rutlam, between the Indore City Gymkhana eleven and the Rutlam Football eleven. The sky was cloudy, and showers of rain were falling at intervals. The game was not a brisk one as the ground was wet and the play was hampered by the rain. H. H. the Raja of Rutlam intended to come down to see the game, but he could not do so owing to headache. The Rutlam team consisted of Messrs. Gadkari, Jagannath, Ismail and others, while the Indore City Gymkhana included Messrs. Tambe, Dandwate, Golwalkar, Kotwal, Sheode, Durafi, Joshi, Tatke, Raghunath Sing, Paradkar and Sonelkar. There was no score in the first half, but in the second half the Gymkhana secured a goal and so gained the victory. Mr. Vakil, the Principal of the school, acted as the referee.

PUNJAB JUDGESHIPS.

Although no official announcement is likely to be made for some time it has been practically settled that the four temporary Judges of the Chief Court sanctioned for a period of one year with effect from October next will be Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Legal Remembrancer to the Punjab Government; Mr. D. C. Johnstone, I.C.S., Punjab; Mr. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, and Rai Bahadur Lala Lal Chand, M. A., Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab. Both Mr. Rattigan and Mr. Johnstone have acted as Judges on several occasions and the latter is officiating as Judge at present. Mr. Chitty will take to his work in the Punjab an intimate acquaintance, with law relating to mercantile affairs. Rai Bahadur Lal Chand has been for some years in the front rank of native legal practitioners in the Punjab Chief Court. He was educated at Lahore Government College and passed the Master of Arts examination of the Calcutta University in English in 1878. He qualified as a Vakil of the Allahabad High Court.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Boyle, Maj R C
Crouther, Mr J
Godden, Mr A L
Little, Mr J N
Mochler, Lt F C
Manfield, Lt D J
Montgomery, Lt Col
Randle, Mr H N
Reekes, Mr E
Sewnunding, Mr
Turbett, Lt L W R T
Well-Bowen, Lt T J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Capt D M
Basin, Mr M N
Black, Mr J R
Compton, Capt
Cartwright, Mr
Fagan, Capt E A
Hewett, Lt M S
Kirkpatrick, Mr J
Mascoll, Mr
Mitchell, Commander
Morrison, Mr H W
MacDowell, Mr J
Miller, Mr J R
Naider, Mr
Subbs, Mr L M
Slonir, Mr S
Sethna, Mr R D
Smith, Mr A
Willcocks, Revd J
Ward, Major T M and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Aitken, Mr W R T
Baker, Mr L G
Ramsay, Lt L E B C
Smith Mr W R
Wickham-Hore, Maj E

FOR KARACHI.—Macphail, Mr D R
FOR CALCUTTA.—Bois Mr S

POONA RACES.

HANDICAP.

Poona 1st Extra Meeting Saturday July 29.

The Summer Plate—7 furlongs Dulcimer 10st 7lb, Killoe 9st 6lb, Harpist 9st 7lb, Sainte Marquise 8st 12lb, Chassepot 8st 10lb, Riverside II 8st 6lb, Testwood 8st 4lb, Blue Blood 8st 4lb, Jein Gosper 8st 2lb, Prestwick 7st 9lb, Firecracker 7st 6lb, Dormont 7st 4lb Caroline 6st 10lb

Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4lb.

ONE of the disadvantages of an entire city dwelling in flats has just been brought into clear relief in Zurich, where, on July 1, without their having any idea of what was meditated, occupiers throughout the old town found themselves, by combined action among the houseowners, presented with notices for an increase of rent, amounting to from £6 to £8 a year for quite ordinary sets of five rooms. Next day, naturally, notices to quit were handed in to the landlords wholesale, but the latter are confident that they will win, as the building boom of some years ago has been followed by great restriction, and rooms are not easy to get.

ELEMENTARY MECHANICS EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE following candidates have passed the Elementary Mechanics Examination of Solids and Fluids.

Abraham, R B
Ajgaonkar Rajaram Vasudev
Ajrekar, Mahadev Sakharam
Anklesaria, Kaiku Ardeshir
Appoo, Jamshed Hirjibhoy
Bal, Narayan Krishna
Banoobai Shavaksha
Bennet, Pesi Muncherahaw
Bhada, Jamshedji N
Bhide, Balkrishna Shivram
Bhiwandiwalla, Peshotan D
Bose, K K
Buchia, Dhanjisha N
Cama, Mincoher H
Captain, Perojbai Sorabji
Chaupura, Chatur Mavji
Chhaye, Tuljaprasad J
Chiplonkar, Trimbak L
Chowbal, Bijarao Bandhuji
Concelcao, Fidelis
Cooper, Nariman Navrosji
Dalal, Dinshaw Darashaw
Dastur, Nassarvanji Bomanji
Dastur, Ratanji Edalji
DeJose, Isabelle
Desai, Balvantrai Naranji
Desai, Harilal Manilal
Dharmadhikari, Govind M
Dholakia, Vidyashankar G
Dhurandhar, Ganpat K
D'Mello, Ligorio Angelo
Doctor, Chandulal Popatlal
Doctor, Framroz Dhunjibhoy
D'Silva, Austin
D'Souza, Joseph Francis
D'Souza, Regina
Fyzee, Ali Athar
Gabla, Sorabji Fakirji
Ghanchi, Naroji Ardeshir
Ghosh, J
Gokhale, Raghunath V
Gore, Shankar Narayan
Hamilton, Edward Charles
Hate, Dwarkanath R
Bate, Vinayak Gopinathji
Hindia, Ramchandra D
Hodiwalla, Ferozeshah K
Homavala, Bomanji Framji
Ichhaporia, Nassarwanji D
Joshi, Narayan Martand
Kachur, Annaji Mangesh
Kamakako, Burjorji H
Kapadia, Manchersha Sorabji
Kashyapi, Ganpat Subrao
Kelevala, Jehangir Ardeshir
Kher, Mahadev Govind
Kirtikar, Ramrao Gajanan
Kotak, Narayan Bhawan
Kurundvad, Madhav N
Lobo, Joao Francisco G
Madan, Kaikobad Rustomji
Makodi, Kantilal Kalyanji
Mascarenhas, Alfred
Mascarenhas, Mafaldo U
Master, Bapuji Ardeshir
Mehta, Dhruped Harpatram
Mehta, Jayantiprasad K
Mehta, Maganlal Mulji
Mehta, Mansukhlal Mulji
Mehta, Nanalal Maganlal
Mehta, Ranchoddas Vrajlal
Merchant, Ismail, C
Modi, Jivanlal Jhaverchand
Mody, Bhagwandas J
Motiwalla, Phiroze Dinshaw
Mukerji, B N
Mulla Firoze, Kavasji C
Munim, Mugatlal D
Nallaseth, Naval Ruttonji
Nazareth, Thomas Ignatius
Nulkar, Vaman Lakshman
Oonvala, Jehangir Hormusji
Padbye, Krishnaji Damodar
Padbye, Vasudev Baumant
Padmanji, Ebenezer Vishvas
Parab, Vishnu Kashinath
Parekh, Chandulal P
Parekh, Kishordas P
Parikh, Keshvalal M
Parikh, Manilal Lallubhai
Pascal, Phiroz Sorabji
Patel, Rustomji Khurshedji
Patvardhan, Trimbak V
Pavri, Rustomji Mervanji
Phansalkar, Ramchandra V
Prasad, P
Rane, Ganjanan Balaji
Raval, Vasantrai Keshavji
Rimer, Jehangir Dorabji
Samant Vasudev Domodar
Saptarshi, Purshottam M
Shah, Hargovindas Dhanji
Shah, Hiralal Motilal
Shah, Jattashankar Shamalji
Shah, Tribovan Abhechand
Shah, Tribhovan Oghaddas
Shet, Mondas Vallabhdas
Shivdasani, Kalyandas J
Smith, Florence C
Spencer, Rustem Burjorji
Subedar, Darashaw Sorabji
Subramani Iyer, R B
Talati, Dadabhi Curzedji
Taleyarkhan, Pherozeshah M
Tembe, Ramchandra S
Thakar, Chhotalal S
Trivedi, Jayashankar G
Trivedi, Surajram G
Vaidya, Krishnaji Narayan
Vaishnav, Dulerai R
Vakil, Jehangier H D
Vania, Shapur Dinshaw
Vasa Pranlal Harilal
Vaz, Alfred R
Wadia, Jehangir M N
Wadia, Jehangir Pattanj

HIGH COURT AND DISTRICT PLEADERS.

THE following is a list of candidates who have passed the examination for the offices of Subordinate Judge and High Court Pleader held on 19th ult., in order of merit:—Pranlal Mulchand Mehta, Damodar Keshav Bhawe and Amritlal Jatashankar Mankad.

The following is a list of candidates who have passed the examination for the office of Pleader in the District and Subordinate Courts held on 19th ult., in order of merit:—Meghashyam Chintaman Gokhale, Narayan Pandlic Valanju, Yeshwant Raoji Sane, Gordhanbhai Bapuji Patel, Daji Vithal Soundanker, Narayan Gopal Gujarathi, Rajaram Anant Aagekar, Raghunath Krishna Phadke, Vaman Moreshwar Dhakras, Ramchandra Raghavendra Kembhavi, Manibhai Khandubhai Desai, Nowroji Kuverji Patel, Purshottam Keshav Phadke, Vinayak Hari Shevde, Dayalji Nathu Maneek, Shanker Janardan Gogate, Sakharam Sambhaji Ghate, Laxman Yeshwant Deshpande, Damodar Malhar Kulkarni, Govind Ramchandra Shretriya, Manishankar Amulakh Deshi, Chhotalal Trikamlal Parikh, Bhimrao Gundo Battigeri, Balvant Krishna Kulkarni, Parashuram Narayan Phadke, Shankar Ganesh Pradhan Ramchandra Sadashiv Vaidya, Nilkanth Madhav Mavalankar, Tilakahri Maneckchand Deshi, Vinayak Narayan Rahurkar, Shivshanker Chhaganlal Bhat, Hanumant Shriniwas Chalgeri, Keshavlal Ranchhedlal Patel, Muljibhai Prabhudas Lavingia, Shivrao Ramrao Murdeshwar, Mahadev Vishnu Marathe, Rangnath Krishna Aradhye, Nilkanth Trimbak Pandit, Jamnadas Kurji Jhavery, Krishnaji Balvant Kakatikar, Dattatraya Bhaskar Patankar, Hari Krishna Abhyankar, Vishwanath Balkrishna Ranade, Pandharinath Vasudeo Kapshe, Abdulkadir alias Fakir Mahomed Ibrahim Khan Pathan, Trimbak Ganesh Sabnis, Dattatreya Gopalkrishna Chandavarker, Govind Ramchandra Kulkarni, Gordhandas Keshavlal Parikh, Manakchand Gendu Lal Chowdharry, Narayen Shrinivas Gadag, Darashah Nowroji Vakil, Vinayak Parashuram Bhagavat, Kishorbhai Naro tamdas Patel, Dattatraya Vasudeo Joshi, Narhar Purushottam Chhatre, Daji Narayan Sathaye, Ramchandra Ashwathaya Chandawarker, Krishnaji Narayanacharya Kiresur, Ramchandra Annaji Deshpande, Ramchandraj Mangesh Kasbaker, Parsharam Mahadoo Joshi, Sitaram Bhaskar Halbe Gopal Ramchandra Date, Udayshanker Ambashanker Oza, Chhaganlal Maneklal Thakore, Sakharam Balwant Dhumal, Ambalal Ullasram Mehta, Pandurang Ganpat Mulekar, Himatlal Bapuji Trivedi, Khanderao Mahadevrao Belwaniki, Bhaskar Dattatraya Bhat, Moreshwar Shanker Rangnekar, Dhirajlal Narsilal Chhatrapati, Lakshman Sitaram Chirputkar, Govind Vinayak Sethe, Raoji Raghunath Mandrekar, Fakirappa Tammappa Malavadi, Mansukhlal Ochhavlal Vakil, Himatbhai Parbhulal Desai, Vaman Ramchandra Joshi Gangaram Ananda Nagpure, Keshav Govind Agashe, Keshav Vithal Apte, and Karavir Andanapa Kulkarni.

BOMBAY ANTROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society's Town Hall yesterday at 5-30 p. m., when Mr. S. M. Edwards, I. C. S., President, occupied the chair. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. IX No. 6. From Paris—Le Mois Scientifique No. 5, Annee 7. From Paris.—Revue de l'Ecole d'Anthropologie Paris, Nos 5, 6, 1905 From Rome,—Atti della Societa Romana di Anthropologia Vol. XI, Fasc. 2, 3. From Jena—Der um den Entwickelungs Gedomken (The Fight about the Evolution Idea) by Prof. Dr. Ernst Haeckel.

The Hony. Secretary read a letter dated San Francisco 15th June 1905, received on 14th July 1905, from the President and the Secretary of the American Anthropological Association inviting the members of the society to be present at the meetings of the Association to be held on 29th, 30th and 31st August 1905, at San Francisco, California U. S. A. when papers relating to Ethnology, Archaeology, Prehistoric man, Physical Anthropology, Linguistics and General Anthropology will be read. Mr. S. M. Edwards, I. C. S., President of the Society, then read a paper on "Some Kanarese Proverbs relating to castes in southern India," which will be published in the Society's Journal.

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE PHOENIX MILLS CO., LD.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.

A STATUARY meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office in Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia, presiding.

The report of the directors for the half-year ending 30th June last, was adopted from which it appeared that the mill began working fully from the 1st of February last, the five months' result being Rs. 1,82,955 nett. An interim dividend, for the half-year, of Rs. 5 per share was declared. Retiring directors were re-elected and Messrs. D. H. Ashburner and H. N. Gheesta were appointed auditors.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was then held under the Chairmanship of Mr. Wadia, when several amendments on the Articles of Association were approved of and passed.

Dr. Sydney-Smith then presided over an extraordinary general meeting of the debenture holders of this Company at its registered office when the following resolution was adopted:—"That the debenture holders of the Company do consent to Article 130 of the Articles of Association being amended by deletion of the whole proviso thereto, commencing with the word "Provided" and ending with the word "Company," and that they do consent to Clause 19 of the Agreement between the Britannia Mills, Limited and the Phoenix Mills Limited dated the 31st day of January 1905, so far as it requires the Phoenix Mills Company not to declare a dividend higher than 6 per cent out of the profits of the Company so long as the debenture loan is unpaid or unprovided for from the profits of the Company to be treated as of no force and effect and to the said clause being read as if the words commencing with the word "as" in line 2 thereof and ending with the word "that" in line 5 thereof had been deleted."

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We can supply you with the material or we will make up suits for you as we employ experienced men for this purpose. We shall be pleased to send you samples and measurement forms free of all cost if you will address an enquiry to the MANAGER,

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WORKS.
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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905.

STANDARD TIME OR ZONE TIME?

STANDARD time has not yet had a fair trial and the little inconveniences experienced in consequence of its introduction may soon disappear. Government was undoubtedly in a hurry to make the change and, though public bodies had two years in which to consider the matter, it would appear that as they had other more pressing affairs to attend to, they did not find two years long enough. When in 1881 Bombay decided against the adoption of Madras time it was thought the subject was done with for ever. But it was re-introduced early in 1903. The whole story is set forth in the reports of the Chamber of Commerce, and it is perhaps a matter for regret that it was not carefully read and digested by the public bodies concerned before opinions were invited and Government took action. When the subject was brought up for discussion, two years ago, the report of the Chamber for 1903 records that there was a general recognition of the anomaly inherent in a system under which the railways kept a time different from that observed in the places they served, but, on the other hand, it was admitted that this system imposed no real inconvenience on the community, with the exception of that very small section which travelled by rail without having knowledge of the discrepancy between railway time and local time. There was an impression, it appears, that in a busy centre, and especially in one that was largely concerned with shipping, the adoption of a standard time at variance with the solar time might cause inconvenience greater than that which it was sought to remove; and it was known that at least in one Indian port, where the solar time varied greatly from any time likely to be made general throughout India, there was the strongest feeling of opposition to any such proposal. The idea was, therefore, allowed to drop, only to be brought forward again a few months later. As the result of the further consideration the Committee of the Chamber announced that, while they were not unanimous on the point, the majority of the members of the Committee would favour the the adoption of a Standard time. The Committee could not interest the commercial community in the matter and it will be remembered that when the general members of the Chamber voted they went against the majority of the Committee and voted in favour of the retention of local time.

Four proposals were submitted for consideration when the Chamber of Commerce first discussed the subject. The first was that one uniform time, preferably Madras, or Railway time, should be adopted for all India; the second, that India should be divided into an Eastern and Western zone, each with its own standard time; third, that the time to be observed throughout the Eastern zone should be the true solar time of Calcutta instead of that of the 90th degree, and that the time to be observed throughout the Western zone should be one hour later, or, in other words, should vary by three minutes only from the true solar time of Bombay; and the fourth proposal was that the present system be maintained. The last and the simplest was finally favoured. To the credit of the Chairman, Mr. Armstrong, be it said that he was at pains to explain the zone system, the only scientific method of dealing with the question, to the members of the Chamber assembled in special general meeting. Several members deprecated the Chairman's reference to the zone scheme, but it would not have been consistent with his duty, had he concealed from the members any part of the proposals the Committee had considered. "Personally, as you will probably have gathered" observed the Chairman "I favour the zone system as I think that in a country of this great size, it is much to be preferred to a uniform system which will cut so many of us hopelessly adrift from sun time which after all is the true time and which, for a large resident population like Bombay, must always be the best time. Should the voting later on show that there are many opposed to the uniform system now proposed, I hope Government may be again induced to take up the zone system which, if fixed on the 90 and 75 degrees, would only throw us out 9 minutes by the sun and would at the extreme points of Indian Railway system differ by only about half an hour from the actual sun time." There is the whole thing in a nutshell. The difference of nine minutes from "sun time" is so small as to be almost unobjectionable. The change of roughly forty minutes is so great that it is not surprising the majority of the Chamber and the Exchange Bankers decided against it. To shorten the day between sunrise and the hour of opening offices would be to deprive many of them of their only opportunity of taking healthful exercise. To close offices forty minutes earlier and lengthen the time between work and sunset would not compensate for the loss of the morning, for it would merely afford leisure in the least interesting and most uncomfortable part of the day. If any change at all were desirable—and no strong reasons were adduced in favour of any change—it should have been the adoption of zone time with its minimum of inconvenience.

In deciding against the alteration of the time the Chamber, we believe, was actuated by Mr. Armstrong's advice to "remain as we are until the zone time comes before us as the approved system of Government." We may stand alone, but that is no reason that we are wrong. As the Secretary to the Chamber wrote two years ago to the Bengal Chamber which instigated the discussion, a discrepancy at a seaport between the standard time, if adopted, and the solar time used by shipping might give greater trouble than that caused to railway travellers in whose sole interest the change was sought to be made. In an a note, the Bengal Chamber forwarded to Bombay when suggesting the new agitation for the alteration, it was urged that India is happily situated in having a central time emanating from a Central Observatory in Madras and that being so, India should take advantage of the geographical position and have one universal time. But if that supports the adoption of standard time it may with as much force be quoted in favour of zone time. In an explanatory note circulated by the Chamber in the early days of the discussion it was shown that by the adoption of zone time Calcutta and Bombay would find their local time and zone time in close agreement. It was urged that it would not only reduce the differences between the two methods of calculation, but also bring the time system of the Indian Empire into correspondence with that of most other civilised countries, and this method, it was found, gives rise to the smallest inconvenience in reckoning differences of time. If the zone system were adopted in this country, two standard times would be kept, namely that of the 90th and 75th degrees and India would be thus divided into two fairly equal time zones. When more than one standard of time is adopted in a country a boundary line between the two neighbouring zones has to be fixed, the dividing line being fixed to suit the convenience of Railways, and this would have to be done in India. All the details were very carefully thought out by the compiler of the memorandum which was addressed to the Bombay Chamber. In another communication the Committee was reminded that the zone system prevails in twenty European countries, in eight African Colonies, seven Australian, in both Canada and the United States, in Japan, Korea and the Pescadores. Yet the Chairman was told the idea did not come within the scope of the discussion when the Chamber had to make its choice. Whether right or wrong in the matter of detail, he was right in his advocacy of letting well alone until something better offers, and very few, we suppose, will contend that the new standard time is more convenient than the old Railway time and local time which answered for so many years.

THE MOTOR UNION AND DRIVING LICENSES.

SOME time ago, having regard to the number of incompetent motor-drivers and the consequent danger to the public, we advocated the certification of drivers, and we are glad to see that the Motor Union of Western India has passed a set of rules with that object. The reasons are stated to be fourfold; to create public confidence and assurance that the drivers of motor-cars are competent to perform their duties without danger to other users of the road; to check the growing evil of interested persons issuing certificates; to secure the recognition of the Union's driving certificates in Native States, and to enable qualified drivers to obtain certificates which will carry weight and be of service in obtaining employment. These certificates for paid drivers are to be granted for one year after examination and to be renewable at the discretion of the Union, which also reserves the power to suspend or cancel the certificates, if desirable. It is this question of certificates which has made the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland so powerful and to exercise so beneficial an effect on motoring, for while the burden falls most heavily on the professional driver, who without his certificate is unable to obtain employment, the owner is held equally under control by his liability to suspension both as regards membership and certificate. Not the least important of the measures decided upon is the precaution taken to prevent the "loan" of certificates to incompetent drivers. Each applicant will be required to undergo an examination as to efficiency in driving and a general knowledge of the car, in which he is examined, and upon being passed by the Committee will be photographed, a copy being affixed to the certificate when granted. The advantages of this are obvious, for not only will the employer be certain that the chauffeur is competent, but in case of any accidents, or disputes on the road identification will be facilitated. In order to meet the expenses which all this will entail a scale of fees has been arranged, which it is thought will cover the actual expenses. Paid drivers towards whom this action is chiefly directed, will be charged Rs. 5 for the certificate, Rs. 5 for examination on their own car, Rs. 10 for examination on the Club car and Rs. 1 for renewal, while the charge for a new certificate will be Rs. 2-8. In order to afford further protection to owners the certificates will be of three classes steam, petrol and electric, and thus owners will be spared the annoyance and danger of engaging a certificated chauffeur ignorant of the science of the type of car he is required to drive. Lastly, members of the trade will not be eligible for election to the Committee. Motoring has already made such rapid strides in India that the work of the Motor Union is welcome, not only to bring it into further popularity but to establish it on a sound basis with a competent body at its head to attend to any legal and other difficulties which may arise. It is to be hoped that all motorists in India will recognise this fact and support the Union in its efforts to secure a standard of competence for drivers and to regulate not only the comfort of the motorists themselves, but all other users of the road, so obviating objectionable legislation which proper driving renders unnecessary.

GEOGRAPHY AS A STUDY.

THE announcement of the death of M. Elisée Reclus, the famous geographer, reminds us that he showed that geography, properly considered, was an indispensable adjunct to all study of the prospective trend of human history. He did this by adding the imaginative French touch to the solid world-study of the Teuton. It was only at the beginning of the nineteenth century that geography took its true place among the natural sciences, and this it owed in the main to German learning. Humboldt and Karl Ritter advanced the study of geography to the rank of a true science from its former place of a mere collection of details. Humboldt laid stress on the formative idea of the essential unity of nature, and was thus able to show how the innumerable facts already ascertained could be brought into that orderly arrangement which is the fundamental character of science. Ritter introduced the idea of comparative geography, and showed that the complete study of any particular region was only possible when it was regarded as merely one division of the world at large. The modern conception of the "regional survey" supplements this idea by showing that the thorough study of a single district leads infallibly to a proper understanding of the world. Reclus took a further step, under the influence of Darwin, by introducing the evolutionary view of geography and showing how man is everywhere the creature of his environment—how the townsman must differ from the shepherd and the dweller in the valley from the mountaineer. This was the fundamental teaching of his great work, the "Universal Geography," and his peculiar merit was to show how it led up to a conception of the essential unity and brotherhood of mankind.

THE FOURTH TEST MATCH.

THE result of the first two days' play in the fourth test match, which commenced at Manchester on Monday, shows that the Australians have been completely out-played at all points of the game, and although they may recover somewhat from the bad start made in the first innings, there does not seem the least chance that they will be able to escape a severe defeat. As the game stood on Tuesday evening, the Australians who had followed on were still 131 behind England's total of 446 and had nine wickets in hand. If the good start made in the follow on his maintained they will probably save an innings' defeat, but apart from the margin of their defeat there can be no disguising the fact that they are the weakest Australian team that has ever visited England. There was apparently nothing wrong with the wicket, and their response to England's total must be regarded as feeble in the extreme. The Hon. F. S. Jackson's success for England is noteworthy, and he has clearly proved himself to be the greatest test match player of this or any age.

A SHARP shock of earthquake was felt at Simla yesterday.

FURTHER reports have been received showing how great is the damage done by the floods in Gujarat.

THE Opposition has carried out its threat to obstruct all business in the House of Commons.

MR. C. P. R. YOUNG, of the Bombay Bar, has been selected to act as Advocate-General of Burma.

THE subscriptions to the hostel fund of the proposed Model College at Ranchi amount to Rs. 2,65,175.

BARON KOMURA has been enthusiastically received in New York. Japan consider that it is entitled to an indemnity.

THE Australians have made a poor stand in the fourth test match, having to follow on with their second innings.

AFTER reading the full text of Lord Curzon's last speech at Simla on the Army question Sir H. Fowler has modified his views.

THE Mymensingh slander case is occupying the attention of the High Court at Calcutta. A compromise has been suggested.

THE question of the shortage of officers has been dismissed in the House of Lords and is under the consideration of the War Office.

IT is expected that the Staff College at Quetta will be ready by the 1st July next year, when the temporary quarters at Deolali will be given up.

GOOD rain is now reported from all the indigo districts, and the plant is showing improvement. There may still be an average crop in spite of the late season.

DURING the past week the Indian Museum authorities have sent away large consignments of the Tibetan manuscripts to the British Museum and the Bodleian Library.

LORD Kitchener has decided that ground rent is not to be charged in the case of sites in cantonments granted by the cantonment authorities for soldiers homes or churches.

MR. HARRY BREWIN, District Superintendent of Police, Surat, died in Bombay yesterday. His remains were conveyed last night by rail to Poona and will be laid at rest this morning.

MR Greeven, I. C. S., proceeds to Simla this week for two months' special duty in the Legislative Department in connection with the revision and consolidation of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE annual distributions of prizes in connection with the B. V. Rifles was held last evening in the Town Hall, Brigadier General Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade, was present, and Mrs. Greenfield distributed the prizes.

Government have decided to utilize portions of the triangular plot behind the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, for extending the usefulness of the Educational and Medical Institutions which surround it. It has therefore been directed that the whole plot should be reserved for this purpose, care being taken to avoid overcrowding the space available and the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction have been asked to report how the land should be distributed.

To commemorate the completion of twenty-five years' devoted service, first as secretary and then as editorial superintendent of the Bible Society, the Rev. John Sharp, M.A., was presented with, among other things, a massive silver inkstand and candlesticks by the committee in token of their esteem and affection. Mr. Sharp superintends the society's publication work, which embraces 390 different languages and dialects.

THE village of Altroguitz, near Trautenau, in Hungary, has just been the scene of an extraordinary occurrence. During a religious procession in the open air, in which virtually the entire population took part, the people were attacked by enormous swarms of bees. Hundreds of persons were stung, some of them so often and so severely as to cause them to swoon in the roadway. A few are dangerously ill. The village poultry was also attacked. Many fowls were stung to death, as was also a dog.

M. LEGRAND, a retired French sea doctor, lays before the touring public what he declares to be the only efficacious remedy against sea-sickness. It is that of Montaigne, and consists in simply bandaging up the entire trunk of the body below the thorax. The binding must not only be complete; it must be so tight as to virtually for the time "immobilise" the lower trunk. Compression should be especially strong over the stomach. The doctor recommends a bandage wound repeatedly round the body.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANT.

IS THE GIANT AWAKENING?

THE special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in an article dealing with the situation in Russia says:—There are ninety millions of peasants in Russia, and for the great majority life is a heavy burden that crushes out of them spontaneity, energy, and initiative. It is they who bear upon their shoulders the bureaucracy, and by them the Russian Tsars have for centuries been strong. But the burden has proved too heavy to be borne; there is a point beyond which misery cannot drive men along the path of abject submission, and hunger and sickness and fear will arouse at last even the Russian mujik to resistance. This year the peasantry has shown signs of awakening, and the first signs of its awakenings, were full of evil omen for the Government and the wealthy landed proprietors. When reports of wood-felling, the burning of home-steads, and the ploughing of manorial lands by bands of angry peasants reached the capital the word Pugatchovshchina rose to people's lips, and betokened the general fear of a vast peasant rising like that under Pugatchoff in the time of Catherine the Great. In many places the peasants gained their end, secured more corn land and more wood land, and are now making free use of their new acquisitions. In other places soldiers came and terrified the rioters into temporary submission. But from week to week fresh riots break out in various provinces of the immense Empire, and, having created some local excitement and brought down a visitation from the provincial governor, are forgotten in the tumult of events that on the face of them betray their epoch-making significance. Landed proprietors fear to spend the summer on their country estates; many of them have sent their families abroad; but the dread of a fierce and general outbreak of the peasantry seems for the time being to have subsided. Perhaps, after all, is the comforting thought, the giant is but turning in his sleep.

The wrath of the awakening peasants is naturally directed against all who seem to be depriving them of the necessities of life, whether these be the cantonal administrators who inflexibly exact the payment of taxes or the landed proprietors who hold the land for want of which the peasant is starving. He does not understand abstract political theories; as a rule he has no conception of the more remote causes of his misery. He simply knows that to live and to save his children from disease and death he must have more land, and to get more land there is no simpler way than to take it from the wealthy neighbour who has far more than he needs. Indeed, his wealthy neighbour did, as the peasant thinks, actually keep for himself at the time of the emancipation the land a benevolent Emperor had intended for the peasantry. So secret councils are held in the villages, rude arms are collected, and on a given day the able-bodied men march up together to the great house and present their ultimatum to the squire or his steward. If he refuses to surrender any portion fo the land he soon sees his barns ablaze; the peasants seize his live-stock, fell the trees in his woods, and plough his corn land. In despair, he rushes off to the nearest telegraph station and appeals to the Governor for assistance, which perhaps in a day or two is sent. Order is restored, and the resentment against all the men of power and property is driven more deeply into the hearts of the hungry rioters, to find a suitable outlet when another occasion arrives. The evil is not removed; it is thrust out of sight, only to gather fresh force in the darkness.

Yet there is another and more hopeful side to the awakening. Resistance to the prevailing order does not always take a violent form, and a process of political education has already made headway in some of the central provinces. As news of the constitutional movement penetrated to the ears of the St. Petersburg working men towards the end of last year and caused them to ask unheard of questions and finally to present demands for guarantees of freedom of which up till then they had never dared to dream, so the Zemstvo liberal movement has awakened the interest of the peasantry and suggested to them the possibility of securing deliverance by peaceful means. Newspapers are read in many of the villages, and in the secrecy of the village meetings, not only the course of the war, but also the course of the process of internal transformation is earnestly discussed. And already the results of the groping and the questioning are beginning to appear, partly in the form of resolutions of peasants' assemblies, partly in the form of petitions to the Emperor, and, most significant of all, in the formation of a Peasants' League, which is to work in concert with all the other leagues in order to secure the freedoms.

Of petitions to the Emperor, one signed by 10,000 peasants of a district in the province of Kherson read, in part, as follows:—

Our Emperor! We peasants, assembled in our village meetings, present thee our thanks for the new rights given us by the Rescript of February 18 (March 3), 1905, to the Minister of the Interior. Sire! Our hearts are filled with joy. At last it will be possible to declare aloud our needs through our representatives, Sire Thy people has suffered to the full. May the time soon come when we shall be freed from oppression, wrong darkness and hopeless want. We live by the land, and because of our want of development we can live in no other way. But our land has long been insufficient to feed us and our children. Hear, Sire, the prayer of thy people, and summon us speedily to share in the business of State!

On May 28 the members of the Suma Agricultural Society assembled in the Suma Zemstvo Hall, in the Kharkoff province, to hear a lecture on the nationalisation of land. To their surprise, the hall was speedily filled with peasants, who crowded right up to the platform and then attentively listened to the lecture. At the close one of the peasants looked up to the chairman and said in the Little Russian language: "We have decided not to riot but to give a petition to the Tsar; perhaps it will be better then. Help us to find out the meaning of things." The chairman gave permission for the petition to be read, and ten days afterwards the peasants, representative, a landowner who had returned hastily from America at the news of the January massacre and by vigorous agitation had won the intelligent sympathy of the whole of the peasantry of the Suma district for constitutional reform, presented a copy of the petition to M. Witte, who promised to hand it to the Emperor. The petition is a clear exposition of peasants' needs in simple peasant language:—

As a father in a ruined household invites his children to restore order, so dost thou, Emperor, by thy rescript invite us to come to thee and discuss the needs of our land, for thus so thou dost when thou invitest the most worthy men invested with our confidence. And for this we thank thee. But thy servants not only have not explained to us thy rescript: they have not even read it to us. And when we meet and ask a man who understands these things to explain to us thy Royal words so that afterwards we may discuss them, they drive us apart and tell us that this is rebellion, because all meetings are forbidden. Even the newspaper in which thy rescript is written we find it very hard to get. They forbid us to meet and discuss our affairs, how then can we find out who among us best understands the grief and the need of the peasants so that he may explain them to thee, Emperor! Wherefore, sire, if thou lovest us give out such a law that it shall be possible for us to meet and to speak without fear of the things we find it necessary to speak about. Give out, sire, such a law that both peasants and every other man may write freely in papers and books about all, the truth, and thou, sire wilt know it, and this will help us to build up our life according to truth. Every wrong done to us and every injustice we shall bring to thy knowledge by way of the newspapers.

Only under such laws, sire, can we freely choose without any pressure from the cantonal or any other administrators, people who understand our needs, whom we trust, and to whom our soul is inclined, that they may make known to thee our needs. And our needs are great and sore, as our whole life is a sore burden.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BARON KOMURA IN NEW YORK.

Confidence of Success.

AN INDEMNITY WANTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 25.

Baron Komura has arrived at New York where the Japanese Colony gave him a great welcome. He was loudly cheered, a band playing the Japanese National Air.

LONDON, JULY 26.

M. Sato, Baron Komura's spokesman, was interviewed at New York yesterday and said he was confident that peace would be successfully negotiated. The Japanese would be guided by moderation and no excessive demands would be made.

The war was costing Japan a million dollars daily and there was a feeling that there ought to be an indemnity.

An armistice, he said, would probably be the first move of the negotiators.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Supposed Culprit.

LONDON, JULY 26.

There is a growing belief at Constantinople that that the thrower of the bomb, last week, when the Sultan was leaving the Mosque, is a member of the Young Turkish party.

OBSTRUCTION BY THE OPPOSITION.

Unemployed Bill Abandoned.

LONDON, JULY 25.

In accordance with yesterday's threats the Opposition are obstructing business at every turn, and the Bill for dealing with the Unemployed has been abandoned by the Government.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

"Offensive" Withdrawn.

Sir Henry Fowler informs Reuter that having read the full text of Lord Curzon's speech he would withdraw the word "offensively" used in his question regarding the speech and substitute the word "unconstitutionally."

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

The Shortage of Officers.

LONDON, JULY 26.

In the House of Lords, last night, a debate took place on the shortage of officers. Lord Donoughmore said the War Office was examining into the matter in great detail and steps were also being taken to ensure a sufficiency of Staff Officers.

Lord Kitchener's proposed Staff College in India would, he said, benefit the British Army to a considerable extent.

PRESS RATES TO INDIA.

Not Reduced.

LONDON, JULY 25.

It is officially notified that there will be no reduction made in the press rate of telegrams to India.

THE FOURTH TEST MATCH.

Australians Defeated.

Australia in first innings made 197 runs, Darling scoring 73. They then followed on and have made 118 runs for one wicket, Duff scoring 58 runs, unfinished.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Rain this morning delayed the start of cricket at Manchester. The Australians are 116 for seven wickets, Duff scoring sixty.

LATER.

England has beaten the Australians in the fourth test match by an innings and eighty runs.

OBITUARY.

Sir George Hennessy.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The death is announced of Major General Sir George Hennessy.

Major-General Sir George Robertson Hennessy C. B., K. C. B., of the Indian staff corps, unemployed supernumerary list, was born in India, being the son of the Major-General John Hennessy, Bengal Army. He entered the Bengal Army, 1854, served in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, at the relief of Lucknow, 1857 and at the occupation of Alumbagh 1857-58; was wounded at Bundelkhund 1860; commanded 15th Sikhs in the Afghan war 1878-80. He took an active part in the war, being with Sir Donald Stewart's force at the advance to Khandahar and accompanied Sir Fred. Roberts from Cabul to Khandahar 1880. He commanded 15th Sikhs at Suakim, 1885, in Sir Gerald Graham's force. Medals: Indian Mutiny, with clasp for relief of Lucknow; Afghan war medal 1878-80 (clasps for the battles of Ahmed Khel and Khandahar); bronze star for Sir Roberts' march; Egyptian War medal and clasp for Tofrek and Suakim, 1885; the Khedive's bronze Star. He was frequently mentioned in despatches. He was created C. B, 1885; and K. C. B, 1903.

THE MYMENSINGH SLANDER CASE.

A COMPROMISE SUGGESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

The Mymensingh Slander Case, in which Miss Rose May Mell sues Mr. W. H. Lee, now District and Sessions Judge at Purnea, claiming Rs. 25,000 damages for alleged slander, which resulted in her expulsion from the Mymensingh Club and the ostracism of her mother and herself by society at Mymensingh, came up before Mr. Justice Stephen at the Calcutta High Court, yesterday.

There was some argument between counsel as to the examination of witnesses which eventually led to the Judge throwing out the suggestion that with a little arrangement some settlement satisfactory to both parties could be come to, and with this end in view the case was adjourned till to-day.

EARTHQUAKE AT SIMLA.

A SHARP SHOCK.

SIMLA, JULY 26.

A very sharp shock of earthquake occurred here at 3-37 this morning.

It was about the most severe that has been recorded since the disturbance at the beginning of April, but no new damage has so far been reported.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 26.

INDIA ARMY ORDERS.

The Dress of British Officers of the Indian Cavalry India Army Order No. 422 of 1903 is cancelled.

(2) In future British Officers of the Indian Cavalry Regiments will only be required to provide themselves with the full dress uniform which is worn in their regiments when parading with their men.

(3) No modifications will, therefore, be necessary in the orders of dress in those regiments in which tunics are worn on parade.

(4) In regiments in which Lungis and Kurtas are worn on full dress parades officers will be permitted to wear this dress on all full dress occasions, mounted or dismounted, His Majesty the King having intimated his willingness to receive officers in this dress at Court. In these regiments, the provision of tunics will be purely voluntary.

(5) Officers, who are not in possession of tunics, attending levees will wear the lungi with the kurta and will salute instead of bowing. At balls, the lungi (like the helmet in the case of other regiments) will not be worn.

(6) Officers not in possession of tunics will, when attending general courts-martial, church, parade, &c., wear helmets, serge frocks, and overalls of the existing regimental patterns with dress belts.

Lieut Smith, of the 58th Rifles, has been selected for appointment as a reserve officer in the Kurram Militia and Lieut Milward, of the 53rd Sikhs, as Reserve officer of the Southern Waziristan Militia.

Lieut White, of the 4th Hussars, has been appointed to the command of the 29th Mule Corps.

The death is reported of Lieut Spring of the 28th Punjabis from enteric fever at Delhi on the 25th instant.

Captain O'Connor R. G. A. is specially admitted to the Indian Army and is posted to the 28th Punjabis.

Lieut Burnaby, 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, is granted extension of leave to the 26th of December next.

The following officers are posted to commands as stated for appointment to the Indian Army;—

Lieuts Coats of the West India Regiment, Gibson of the Derbyshire Regt, Pte. Phythian-Adams of the South Wales Borderers, Birch of the Middlesex Regiment to the Western Command, Lieuts Hastings of the Manchester Regiment and Lentaigne of the Lincoln Regiment to the Northern Command.

THE following officers have been selected to proceed to Japan to study the Japanese language: Brevet-Major Cheyne, 8th Cavalry; Captain Steel, 17th Cavalry and Captain Bateman Champain 1-9th Gurkhas.

IT has been decided that officers of cavalry and artillery attending the Indian Staff College will maintain the number of chargers they are required to under the regulations. All other officers will be required to be in possession of one horse or pony whilst at the college.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

AUSTRALIANS vs. HANTS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The match was continued in glorious weather. The wicket was still in good condition. Newland's hands were bad, and Howell relieved him at the wickets, Iredale, the ex-New South Wales player acting as substitute. Cotter was given a turn with the ball, and in his first over dismissed Llewellyn with a bailer. 2—10—19. Captain Greig was taken by Howell standing back at the wicket to Cotter's fast bowling. 3—14—14. Stone (12) continued to play carefully, while A J L Hill, the Hampshire Captain, hit vigorously. After scoring 50 runs in 50min. by faultless cricket, Hill was bowled by Noble. 4—50—121. Jephson was taken at the wicket by Howell off Armstrong after scoring 19, Stone now being 35. 5—19—144. Johnson followed, but was caught by Duff off Armstrong without scoring. 6—0—144. Thirty runs later Stone was caught by Armstrong off Hopkins, having made 56 runs in two-and-a-half hours. 7—56—174. Bowell soon lost Wyatt, who was bowled by Armstrong for 7. 8—7—189. With Persse in, Bowell began to hit with great vigour, and was eventually caught from a skier by Iredale, off Armstrong. His hard-hit 59 included two-sixers. 9—59—266. Three runs later Persse was caught by Trumper off Cotter for 23, and the innings closed for 269. The Australians thus won by an innings and 112 runs. Score:—

AUSTRALIA.

First Innings.

R A Duff c Hill b Persse	13
V Trumper c Johnston b Persse	92
C Hill c Bowell b Baldwin	115
M A Noble c Mead b Persse	101
W Armstrong b Mead	37
A J Hopkins b Mead	0
S E Gregory c Stone b Baldwin	131
D R A Gehrs b Persse	51
A Cotter b Baldwin	48
P M Newland not out	1
W Howell c Hill b Baldwin	8
Extras	20
Total	620

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

Wyatt, nil for 89	Hill, nil for 48
Persse, four for 174	Llewellyn, nil for 53
Baldwin, four for 134	Greig, nil for 46
Mead, two for 56	

HAMPSHIRE.

A J L Hill c Duff b Cotter	1	b Noble	50
J G Greig c Noble b Hopkins	66	c Howell b Cotter	14
F Bowell b Cotter	0	c Sub b Armstrong	59
W V Jephson c Hill b Cotter	7	c Howell b Armstrong	19
G C B Llewellyn b Cotter	14	b Cotter	10
A C Johnson c Noble b Hopkins	15	c Duff b Armstrong	0
Wyatt b Howell	0	b Armstrong	7
W Mead not out	41	run out	0
H W Persse b Cotter	24	c Trumper b Cotter	23
J Stone c Hopkins b Cotter	29	c Armstrong b Hopkins	56
H Baldwin b Howell	13	not out	1
Extras	29	Extras	30
Total	229	Total	269

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	Second Innings.
Cotter six for 83	Noble, one for 46
Howell, two for 75	Armstrong, four for 92
Duff, nil for 29	Cotter, three for 45
Hopkins, two for 23	Duff, nil for 10
	Hopkins, one for 46

THE GUJARAT FLOODS.

300 HOUSES COLLAPSE AT AHMEDABAD.

MAIL SERVICE DISORGANISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 25

It continues to rain here steadily, and a further fall of nearly three inches was registered last night.

The effects of the continuous downpour are proving very serious. The damage done by the water getting into the grain and cloth market has been estimated at over six lakhs of rupees.

About three hundred houses have collapsed in Madhowpura.

The Chandula Tank has burst, and has submerged the surrounding villages.

A bund in the Dholka taluka is also reported to have burst, causing considerable damage, and it is feared numbers of lives have been lost.

FAMINE AVERTED.

BHOWNAGAR, JULY 25.

The advent of heavy and continuous rains here has relieved a situation which began to look serious, and was creating great anxiety. With the exception of a few showers, no rain had fallen here until the burst of the big storm which has swept over the greater part of Gujarat. It commenced to rain here early on Saturday morning, and during the day five inches were measured. The storm continued unabated until Sunday morning, by which time nearly nine inches had fallen. Yesterday there was also steady rain, bringing the total up to 10 inches 86 cents up to date. Prices of grass were considerably reduced in one day as a result of the welcome rain.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

NARIAD, JULY 25.

It rained in torrents here on Saturday, and the fall measured 10 inches 44 cents. Sunday gave us a further fall of 4 inches, 16 cents.

At Dakore one man was killed and four injured by lightning on Saturday. A number of houses and a very large number of huts and trees have fallen. A break in the weather is now required to avoid further damage.

SOOKTA BRIDGE IN DANGER.

A TRAIN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

KHANDWA, JULY 24.

The rain that fell on last Friday night and Saturday morning scoured both wings of the Sookta Bridge, erected between Dangargaon and Bagmar stations of the Bhusaval-Khandwa Section, and an enormous quantity of water forced its way through the lines, and carried away the raised mound for about a quarter of mile, convolving the two rail roads, and shifted them near the fencing. The Calcutta Mail from Bombay, fortunately, passed the place about half an hour before the accident. But before passing over she halted some minutes, and Mr. Bedford, the District Traffic Inspector, who was in the train, after careful examination of the spot, gave prompt orders to advance and thus saved the passengers a great deal of trouble. Mr. Walker, District Engineer, and Mr. Middleton, the Resident Engineer, were soon on the scene of the accident with a great number of men and coolies, and worked two days and two nights with unabated energy, and got the down line ready for traffic. The Railway contractor with his ballast coolies and a long string of wagons, loaded with murrum, soon reached the spot, and assisted to fill up the breaches with earth. The down passenger which leaves Bhusawal at 8-30 a.m. was detained at Dongargaon, as the passengers could not be transhipped, the ground being partly submerged, and the force of the heavy flood waters had created ditches so that any attempt at conveyance from one train to another through the damaged portion of the line would have been fraught with danger. It was, therefore, rightly decided by the Railway officials to suspend all operations till sufficient earth was thrown in. All traffic, both passenger and goods, was at a standstill for about 16 hours.

On Sunday night the down road was declared ready for passenger traffic only, and Mr. Carreras issued a message that the Punjab Mail, leaving Bhusaval at 1-4 a.m. on Monday, would be the first train to pass over the single line, and she went through as slow as possible. All goods traffic has been detained now about three days, and only commenced working on Monday evening. The work of putting on earth to establish both lines is still rapidly going on, and is expected to be completed to-morrow evening.

It is reported that more than 6 inches of rain fell before the washaway commenced. Had the rain kept on a little longer the Sookta Bridge would have given way to the tremendous rush of water. The whole surface for some distance was a wide sheet of water. The villagers say that such a rush of water has never been experienced before.

MAILS DETAINED.

KALOL, JULY 25.

The Superintendent of the Mail Service at Kalol sends us the following telegram which was delayed in transit:—

The Mails from Sind, Baluchistan and parts of the Punjab and Rajputana brought by R. M. Railway up Mail train from Delhi on the 23rd and 24th were detained here and will be transhipped to-day over the break near the Sabarmati and should reach Bombay for early delivery on the twenty-sixth.

The Mails despatched from Bombay on the 22nd and 23rd by the night Mail train the above places were also detained at Ahmedabad, but were sent yesterday by slow train.

Owing to the break between Wadhwan and Lukhtar stations the Mails from places in Kathiawar to Bombay and vice versa have been detained at Wadhwan and Ahmedabad, respectively. The Mails cannot get across the interruption.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A STATEMENT has recently appeared that the old title of Public Works Department is to be restored in the Government of India Secretariat, the reason given being that the employment of the term "Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Civil Works)," has resulted in endless confusion, both at Home and in India. It is quite true, says the "Pioneer," that the change indicated is likely to be made, but the grounds on which it will be based are not those mentioned. There has been no confusion whatever in the working of the Civil Works Branch, as constituted some months ago; but a technical legal difficulty has arisen. Under the Statutes a Secretary to Government must be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service except in the case of the Military, Marine and Public Works Departments; the Legislative Secretary also may be appointed outside the Service with the special sanction of the Secretary of State. The title "Public Works Department" was formally abolished except as the designation of a Service, in the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 4th March last and hence the post of Secretary in the P. W. D. ceased to exist. In constituting the Civil Works Branch the Government simply transferred certain officers from the old Public Works Secretariat to the Revenue and Agricultural Department. The words of the Resolution bearing on this point were as follows:—"The Secretary, who will in future have charge, under the direction of the Revenue Member, of Civil Works, Irrigation, and other branches of Public Works business not transferred to the Department of Commerce and Industry, or included under Railways, will be designated Secretary in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Civil Works)." It will thus be seen how the legal difficulty has arisen; and how to meet the precise provisions of the Statutes, the old title will have to be restored. The Secretary for Civil Works will become Secretary in the Public Works Department under the Revenue Member, and an engineer will be qualified legally to hold the post. It is a small matter of nomenclature, but it may be as well to remove the impression that confusion has followed the redistribution of work among the Departments of the Government of India. The exact contrary has been the case, and the translation of public business has been immensely expedited.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, presiding. There were also present: Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

The meeting considered a letter to the Chairman from Messrs R. P. Masani and M. N. Wadia, dated the 20th inst. stating that they had that day respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Municipal Secretary.

Mr. James Macdonald proposed that the letter be recorded. That the Standing Committee place in record their appreciation of the zeal and ability with which Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., has discharged his duties as Acting Secretary. In support of his proposition, he said they were glad to see back among them their Secretary, Mr. Wadia, who, he hoped, had returned with improved health. Mr. Macdonald thought it was but fair to Mr. Masani to state, that he deserved the thanks of the Committee for the zeal with which he had worked, and it was due to him that his excellent work should be placed on record.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldass Damoder Thackersey, in seconding the resolution, remarked that from his experience he could say that Mr. Masani had done the Committee's as well as Sub-Committee's work very ably and very satisfactorily.

The proposition was carried.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE OIL.

The meeting considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 24th inst, stating that for the supply of 150° and 125° kerosine oil required for street lighting quotations were invited from the following firms:—The Standard Oil Company, Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co. Mr. Fazal Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Meghji Vallabhdas and Co., Mr. Meghji Nathoobhoy, Messrs. Heptulla Sheik Adam and Co., Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., the Burmah Oil Company. Out of the above firms the Standard Oil Company and Messrs. W. and A Graham and Co., have sent in quotations, and Mr. Fazal Jan Mahomed has replied expressing his inability to make the supply, and to others have not replied. As the quotation of the Standard Oil Company is the only one received for the 150° oil, and their rate of Rs. 2-4-6 for 2 drums of 4 gallons each (drums to be returned) is the lowest for 125° oil, the Commissioners requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to the purchase of oil from them, the invitation of tenders by public advertisement being dispensed with.

The required sanction was accorded by the meeting.

PAY OF THE ACTING MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

The meeting considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 5th ult., submitting for orders copy of a letter from the Municipal Auditors regarding the question of the amount of pay allowable to the Acting Municipal Secretary, together with the Chief Accountant's remarks thereon.

The Municipal Auditors in their letter, stated;—"We have the honour to address you re the pay drawn by the Acting Municipal Secretary. Under the Rules framed by the Standing Committee under Section 81 (1) Clauses (b), (c) and (d) of the Municipal Act III of 1888 and confirmed by the Corporation agreeably to Section 81 (2) of the Act in their Resolution No. 7886 dated 11th October 1900, Mr. Masani while acting as Municipal Secretary is entitled to receive Rs. 566-2-3 and not Rs. 700 as drawn by him. The Account Office refers us to the Municipal Solicitors' letter of the 10th April 1900, and Standing Committee's Resolution No. 634 of 18th April 1900, printed at pages 34 and 35 of the Abstract of Proceedings of the Standing Committee for 1900-1901 as an authority for the payment at the rate of Rs. 700. We would, however, beg to point out that these orders have already been superseded by the orders of a recent date quoted above and cannot be held as an authority for passing the payment. In the matter of leave and acting allowances the rules framed by the Standing Committee are a guide for audit purposes. In the rules confirmed by the Corporation in October 1900, the name of the Municipal Secretary included in the list of Officers to whom Section I Chapter VI. Part II. of the C. S. Regulations is made applicable. No distinct ruling in regards to this case in supercession of the present rules in force has been framed by the Standing Committee and approved of by the Corporation. If the Standing Committee are desirous of upholding the Municipal Solicitors' opinion which however does not give an authoritative decision, a definite ruling regularizing the grant of Acting Allowance to an Officer, while acting as Municipal Secretary should now be framed by that Body under Section 81 (1) Clause (d) and submitted to the Corporation for their approval. Without such a distinct rule the present charge cannot be treated as legal. We would, however, take leave to point out that the rules as at present in force have placed all Heads of Departments of the Municipality on the same footing as Members of the Indian Civil Service, and any further concession that may be granted to them will only tend to unnecessarily increase their emoluments to the detriment of Municipal revenues." Memo. No. 2200, dated the 2nd June 1905, from the Chief Accountant to the Municipal Commissioner was as follows:—"Under Standing Committee's Resolution No. 223 of 12th April 1905, Mr. Masani has been appointed to act as Municipal Secretary during the absence of Mr. Wadia on privilege leave from 25th April 1905. On the basis of the sanctions given by the Standing Committee on previous occasions subsequent to the passing of the present Municipal Act, Mr. Masani has been allowed by this Office to draw a salary of Rs. 700 from 25th to 30th April 1905. The Auditors contend that under the Regulations approved by the Corporation as per their Resolution No. 7886 dated 11th October 1900, Mr. Masani is entitled to draw only Rs. 566-2-3. Section 77 (2d) of the Municipal Act provided that 'The Municipal Secretary shall receive a monthly salary of Rs. 700 &c, &c.' Section 85 (3) provides that 'the person appointed under this Section to act for any officer or servant, shall, while so acting, perform the same duties and excercise the same powers and the subject to the same liabilities, restrictions and conditions, which the permanent incumbent of the office or place is bound to perform or may exercise or to which the said incumbent is liable.' Under this Section the Acting Secretary can I think, draw the minimum salary of Rs. 700 laid down by the Act and in this connection I would invite attention to the Municipal Solicitors' opinion dated 10th April 1900, which is printed at page 34 of the Proceedings of the Standing Committee for 1900-01. Under the first Leave &c. Regulations framed by the Standing Committee under Section 81 (1 b, c and d) of the Municipal Act and approved by the Corporation as per their Resolution No. 13292 dated 12th March 1891, the acting allowance rules applicable to the Covenanted and other special services which are more favourable than the ordinary acting allowance rules were made applicable to 9 officers of the Municipality, including the Municipal Secretary, and in the revised Regulations approved of by the Corporation as per their Resolution No. 7886, dated 11th October, 1900 the same rules are included. Under these rules the Acting Secretary can draw a salary of Rs. 566-2-3 only as pointed out by the Municipal Auditors. It seems to me that when a special provision is made in the Municipal Act regarding any particular matter no regulations framed by the Standing Committee and approved by the Corporation can over-ride such special provision. I would further observe that in my No. 4390 of 15th December 1897 (printed at page 697 of the Record of Proceedings of the Standing Committee for 1897-98) I pointed out in regard to a similar acting arrangement that if the usual acting allowance rules were applied the person then appointed to act as Municipal Secretary could receive an acting allowance of Rs. 300 (i.e., 2-3rds of the difference between the minimum pay of the Secretary and his own pay) in addition to his pay of Rs. 250 and applied for the Standing Committee's instructions as to the whether the minimum salary of Rs. 700 was to be allowed or the usual acting allowance. The Standing Committee thereupon decided in their Resolution No. 8363 of December 1897 that the minimum pay of Rs. 700 should be paid to the Acting Secretary. It will thus be seen that the payment made by this Office was in accordance with the ruling of the Standing Committee. As the Municipal Auditors have now raised an objection to it, it is necessary to refer this matter to that body for their decision."

Dr. Viegas proposed that the matter be referred to a Committee with power to take counsel's opinion on the subject, if necessary.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla seconded the proposition.

Sir Bhalchandra moved as an amendment that the Commissioner's attention be invited to the Municipal Solicitors' opinions as expressed in their letters dated the 22nd December 1890 and 10th April 1900 and he be requested to take counsel's opinion as to the pay allowable to an Acting Municipal Secretary under the provisions of the Municipal Act.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried, the original proposition being lost.

PREPARATION OF GLYCERINATED LYMPH.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the employment of an extra staff for the preparation of glycerinated lymph, and to a grant of Rs. 2,340 from surplus cash balance to meet the expenditure.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the Corporation be commended to sanction the proposal of retaining to vaccine depot at Kalbadevi, etc., but with regarding the proposal of the Commissioner for the glycerinated lymph, he moved that the Commissioner's letter be forwarded to the Corporation with an expression of the Standing Committee's opinion that so far as the city of Bombay was concerned, the practice of vaccinating people direct from the calf, which had hitherto given complete satisfaction, should be adhered to. Dr. Katrak spoke in support of his proposition.

(Concluded on page 6.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual Regimental prize distribution in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles was held last evening in the Town Hall, in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentleman. Brigadier General Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade, Lieut Colonel Nicholson, Commanding the Corps, and many military officers were present on the platform.

The following are the winners of Regimental prizes for 1904-05:—Colonel Sir Lyttelton Bayley's challenge cup, won by "F." Company. The Tennent Memorial Sergeant's challenge cup won by Cr. Sergeant A. A. Irvine, "C." Company. The Tennent Memorial Drill Challenge Cup, won by Cr. Sergeant A. A. Irvine "C." Company.

Prizes presented by Lieut. H. R. Rylands for best shots at 500 and 600 yards:—Sergeant A. D'Silva, Vol. C. E. Drake, and Luce Corp. W. C. Shepherd.

Prize presented by Mr. N. U. K. Leslie, Superintendent Government Telegraphs for the best shot at 200, 500, and 600 yards—Sergeant A. D'Silva, a double barrel gun, value Rs. 200. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Shield-competition for the St. John Ambulance Shield, presented by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Prior of the Order, for annual competition by Volunteer Corps in India.—2nd prize won by "D." company, B. V. R. C. Silver medal and Rs. 10 were presented to each member of the squad—Cr. Sergeant J. A. Mackinnon, Sergeant Aug. D'Silva, Lance Corpl W. Sell, Vol. F. Menezes, and Vol. I. Rhoderick.

The following is a list of the winners of the Commandant's Regimental prizes for the season 1904-1905:—

I.—For extra efficient members in Companies ("A" and "F") after taking into consideration the figure attained at class firing and attendance at camp and at other parades, &c.—1st prize Rs 15, Sergt M Veevers, A company; 2nd prize Rs 10 Corpl F T Gidney, A company; 3rd prize Rs 10. Cr. Sergt P J Boylette, A company; 4th prize Rs 10, Corpl E Couzen, F company; 5th prize Rs 5, Vol A Dickson, F company.

II.—For extra efficient members of companies (C D and E) after taking into consideration the figure attained at class firing and attendance at camp, and at other parades, &c.—1st prize Rs 15, Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon, D company; 2nd prize Rs 10, Cr Sergt A A Irvine, C company; 3rd prize Rs 10 Vol C Coulson, C company; 4th prize Rs 5, Corpl R J Byrne, D company; 5th prize Rs 5, Cyclist A W Scott E company.

III.—For cadets in each of the five Cadet Companies after taking into consideration the figure attained at class firing, attendance at camp and parades and general efficiency:—

"H" Company (Byculla School) Cadets.—1st prize a silver watch and chain Cadet E Hearne; 2nd prize Rs 5, Cadet J Stottart; 3rd prize Rs 5, Cadet C Millard; 4th prize Rs 5, Cadet G Richardson.

"I" Company (Cathedral High School) Cadets.—1st prize a silver watch and chain Cadet W Stoutt; 2nd prize Rs 5, Cadet R Perry; 3rd prize Rs 5, Cadet J B Miller; 4th prize Rs 5, Cadet A Carpenter.

"K" Company (Byculla Scottish and John Cannon School) Cadets.—1st prize Rs 10, Cadet G Nelmes; 2nd prize Rs 5, Cadet W George; 3rd prize Rs 5, Cadet R Finklestein; 4th prize Rs 5, Cadet H King; 5th prize Rs 5, Corpl W J Underwood.

"L" Company (St Mary's College) Cadets.—1st prize a silver watch and chain Cadet V Rogers 2nd prize Rs 10, Cadet P Rodrigues; 3rd prize Rs 10, Cadet N Connelly; 4th prize Rs 5, Cadet W Moore; 5th prize Rs 5, Corpl A Rozalla.

"M" Company (Indo-British Institution) Cadets.—1st prize Rs 10, Bugler R James; 2nd prize Rs 5, Cadet W Wild; 3rd prize Rs 5, Cadet J Scott.

Colonel Nicholson, in addressing the Volunteers, said there were only two occasions on which he had the opportunity of addressing them—one on the last night of the camp, and the other on the night of the prize distribution. Not only was he glad to meet them as their Colonel, but as their comrade. (Cheers) He would state what was done last season, in order to show whether they had retrograded or progressed. It seemed to him that they had done exceedingly well on this occasion. Their number was 547, which was not large, but as good as it went. There were 62 marksmen; 527 extra efficients, 8 efficients, and only 12 inefficients. Out of these 12, one had proved himself a good shot, as he had been able to secure the Bayley Shield. The Corps was formed in 1877, and the capitation grant was now double what it had been in 1880. He had no hesitation in saying that the only draw-back which prevented them from being the best Corps in India was that they had not got a range of their own; and if they had, better efficiency would have been shewn. He might mention that he had established a miniature range at headquarters, where Volunteers could practise as much as they liked. (Applause.)

Mrs. Greenfield, who was warmly received, then distributed the prizes. A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Greenfield for distributing the prizes; and three cheers were given for Mrs. Greenfield and General Greenfield.

General Greenfield made a suitable reply for the vote of thanks, and expressed a hope that they would soon have a range of their own and show better results still.

At the conclusion of the prize, giving there was a short dance.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

ONE of the best and fastest games played in the Harwood League this season was witnessed last evening when the Bombay Gymkhana met the the Yorkshire Regiment. The high wind that was blowing interfered with good kicking and passing, but in spite of this drawback both teams kept the ball well down and took advantage of every opening with more promptness than that which has marked previous games. Playing with the wind in their favour in the first half, the Yorkshires immediately assumed the offensive, and five minutes after the kick off rushed the ball down the field to the Gymkhana circle where a fine shot from the centre forward found the net. A few minutes later the Yorkshires again invaded Gymkhana territory and sent in a shot, the ball rebounding from the upright and being afterwards kicked over the net. Play from this period right on to the end of the half was of a more even nature, the Gymkhana getting away once or twice and narrowly missing scoring. The opening of the second moiety found things going in favour of the Gymkhana for some time and about twelve minutes after the resumption of hostilities the Gymkhana backs, getting the best of an exchange of long kicks, gave their forwards an opportunity of invading Yorkshire territory where the outside left centring beautifully gave Ward an opportunity of a shot which found the net. From this point to the end of the game the Yorkshires had the best of exchanges, and a few minutes before the whistle went made an irresistible attack on their opponents' goal which resulted in the ball again finding the net from a fine shot by the centre forward. Score:—

Yorkshire Regiment	2 Goals.
Bombay Gymkhana	1 Goal.

MR. ROWLAND WARD has just sold to a Continental firm for £400 a mounted specimen of the great auk. There are seventy known specimens of the bird in existence. Most of them are in State museums.

THE new invention, artificial wood parquet floors can with difficulty be distinguished from those made of real wood, and they are in great demand owing to the special beauty of the designs possible to be carried out, and the advantages they possess over the different kinds of flooring hitherto in vogue. From a hygienic standpoint the artificial parquet is to be recommended and the cleaning of it is as easily effected as if it were linoleum.

THE strong demand for rubber and the rise in its price has produced heavy speculation in this commodity in Mexico. North American Syndicates publish prospectuses about the rubber plantations in Mexico, the information in which is partly pure invention, partly greatly exaggerated, and all set out with a view to the placing of shares which are of little or no real value. Rubber grows well in Mexico, but there is little talk yet of large plantations. On the other hand much attention is paid to the cultivation of the Guayule plant which yields a useful product capable of being vulcanised. A German firm has a project for utilising this plant on a large scale and for this purpose will erect a factory in Torreon and Zacatecas.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Divorce of Church and State.

GERMANY'S AIM.

A FORTUNE FOR A "SONG."

PARIS, JULY 7.

THE Chamber of Deputies has pronounced the divorce of Church and State. This historic event was marked by no particular scene. There was no oratorical outburst—even the most loquacious had found ample occasion to say what he wished since the introduction of the bill in March last. The House voted in comparative quiet; and separation was legalised by a majority of 108. The Senate has yet to pronounce upon the measure, but it is very likely that the end of the year will see it inscribed upon the Statute-Book. Thus France enters upon a new phase of her history. She breaks loose for ever from Rome, after a connection which has lasted for centuries, and has earned for her the title of "Eldest Daughter of the Church." Whilst the present bill has the defects that belong to all controversial measures, it appears to be conceived in a general spirit of equity. For instance, the 40,000 clergymen who minister to the spiritual needs of the country are not to be suddenly deprived of their State stipends. The extinction will be gradual. The full amount will be paid during one year; after that, the subvention will be continued for a certain further time in the communes of under a thousand inhabitants and in districts where the religious feeling is strong and the resources of the croyants very limited. The aged clergy, who have remained for more than twenty years under the Concordat, will be assured a pension for their declining days. The defects of the measure lie in the severity of the police clauses and in the opportunities given for local animosities. However, it may be supposed that the parish priest has already had a long apprenticeship in reconciling the duties of his cure with the anti-clerical prejudices of the communal authorities, so that his difficulties in that direction are not likely to be materially increased. The bill, in another sense, is unexpectedly liberal. It admits of church associations and even of a national association. The nucleus is the parochial society, which is the body recognised by the Government as having charge of the fabric of the Church—a fabric that is placed at the society's free disposition as long as the exercise of religion is maintained. After the parochial society comes the diocesan society, and the bill gives hope of a national society springing from the diocesan organization. This is a sound and welcome feature of the measure. It means that, for the first time the bishops will be allowed to meet in council. This is more liberal even than the Concordat, or rather than the Organic Articles, which forbid a prelate to leave his diocese without permission. This national association of Churchmen, then, will be a force to be reckoned with. From the point of view of Rome it provides a broad and natural channel for administration and for discipline; from the internal point of view it prevents schism and the playing off of one Department against another.

Whilst the last finishing touches are presumably being put to the Moroccan Agreement, an impression exists here that Berlin will not be satisfied with a mere empty diplomatic triumph. It is supposed that behind her arrangement with France looms something much more substantial. Her designs on Asia Minor are well-known. She would be the paramount Power there, just as England is in Egypt and France hopes to be in Morocco. For years she has paid assiduous court to the Sultan at Constantinople, and the Baghdad Railway and a position on the Persian Gulf are two of her choicest dreams. Will this new understanding with France consecrate, in some measure, her ambitions in this part of the world? It is not easy to answer. France has elected to cut her own throat by the Separation Bill, which removes from her representatives in the East the official position of protector of the Christians. Germany, not to speak of Italy, is quite willing to take her place. The present occasion seems good for the striking of some informal bargain with France. These suppositions are stoutly denied in official quarters, both French and German, and are set down for what they are worth. Germany's exact advantage from the Conference is not clear but if there is some privileged position to result from it in Asia Minor then the true inwardness of the policy of the German Hector is at once revealed.

The presumed death of the Paris season at Grand Prix is a polite fiction. It shows more liveliness after than before. There has certainly been greater social activity these last three weeks than in the opening days of June. That is partly accounted for by the weather, which was the reverse of cheerful (it is little better now), and by the tendecy of the Paris season to coincide with that of London. The automobile has a great deal to do with it. People can undertake excursions round about Paris. They can camp out in the forest of Fontainebleau; they can take tea at St. Cloud, and dine at Versailles. The motor, too, has broken down much social observance. It has democratised costume, killing the grand toilette in the summer time and substituting the simple robe. After careering about the country all day, feminine enthusiasts are little disposed to make an elaborate change of costume—they prefer to dine and be entertained in places where dress is not of the first importance. There is considerable life, too in the Bois of a morning. The world takes its serious exercise on horseback or on foot and its fashionable promenade in an elegant Panhard or Mercedes.

Certain persons are to be met there daily at certain coigns of vantage. Of these assiduous spectators are Helleu and Boldini, the one the etcher and the other the painter of fair women. They go to study their subjects. Often they are together. They present the biggest contrast physically—Helleu, tall, dark, and distinguished-looking; Boldini, none of these things; but there is a certain likeness in their dashing ways of work. You will likewise see "Sem," the society caricaturist, and Capiello, another artist, whose mordant pen is in much request. As likely as not Santos-Dumont will pass by on his electric car—his excursions are mainly terrestrial nowadays. These are familiar figures in the Bois. You have to add there to a great host of men and women, who comprise Tout Paris, and whose failure to appear in the Allee des Acacias would be a social delinquency. There are people who prefer their Paris out of season. One well-known composer is said to find great inspiration for his themes in travelling over Paris in an omnibus and dining in the Bohemian "Quarter." There are compensations, doubtless, for those who stay. Has not the Avenue du Bois been called "la plage" because of the sense of space given by its broad pebbled walk and the illusion of the sea in the green expanse of billowy wood! The children, under the influence of it, go to work with their spades and pails. In the Tuileries they build positive castles and irrigation works—until the irate gardien calls the nurse to book. But there are others who stay because they must. One such I knew who dined at buffets at the stations so that he might hear the whistle of the train and catch the atmosphere of travel. It brought him as near as he could get to holidays and the country.

The "petit monde" is in an effervescence; it may be that the grand monde is also. It is all because of the great Press lottery. On the walls throughout the town and throughout the country great placard stare out at you offering the gift of a million for a louis. There are, indeed, three winning numbers that entitle to the million (£40,000,) likewise four prizes of 5,0,000 Francs, (£20,000) and other lots of 250,000 francs (£10,000) £8,000, £4,000 £2,000, down £40 and smaller sums There has never been a lottery in France (which are illegal except especially authorised as in this case) where the prize have been of such importance. No wonder every grisette is dreaming of a castle and a prince. In the ateliers of the dressmakers the work-girls have grouped together to subscribe the necessary twenty francs. The shares are as low as fifty centimes. Even then, if the million should come to the way of the syndicate the result would be a respectable slice for each of the participants. Everywhere in the factories and public offices flourishes this system of partnership, so that every little employee has the firm conviction that some manna from the lottery will fall at his feet.

Two articles worthy of note have recently been published. One was the published version of M. Le Bargy's lecture on theatrical tradition and life. In this the accomplished actor shows that he can write better about the stage than even M. Capus. The paper is a literary masterpiece, and there is a pen-etching of Emile Perrin, M. Claretie's predecessor at the Comedie, worthy of the best stylist in France. There is every reason to believe that M. Le Bargy did it all himself, without the assistance of a professional prose-merchant. The other bit of writing is Count Robert de Montesquiou's onslaught on Mr. Sargent's work in the review "Les Arts et la Vie." The Count, who is becoming as hard a hitter as M. Bloy, calls Mr. Sargent the Rostand of art, who has cut a little suit of clothes out of the mantle of his master, Carolus Duran. This sartorial simile is imitated from the Rostand and Hugo comparison evolved by Mr. Henry James in a magazine article.

A new batonnier rules over the Paris Bar. That is the great event at the Palais de Justice. The lot of the black robe has fallen upon Maitre Chenu, a most popular advocate. In style and appearance he is the military officer. His hair is brushed en brosse and his moustache has a fiery and a truculent air. He has been concerned in all the great cases. He was counsel for the enternal fiancee, poor Maria Daurignac, whose unwillingness to marry the unexisting Crawford was one of the beauties of the Humbert story. Recently, Maitre Chenu has pleaded in the "tutu" case, in which a premiere danseuse insisted on her right to appear in the traditional ballet skirt instead of a costume belonging to the period of the play. Curiously, the courts supported the artiste. Some political causes celebres have given scope for the new battonnier's power of oratory and play of sarcasm. He has defended the Congregations when charged with illegality, and Captain Francois, in the Affaire Dautriche, when accused of malversation of secret service funds. A strong man with a kind heart and a stickler for traditions is the new President of the Paris lawyers. To this day is remembered his horror at seeing a barrister arrive in cyclist breeches in the sacred precints of the court, and on another occasion his anger blazed out at a colleague who smoked a pipe in the corridors.

The Frenchman has a tendency toward the morbid. He likes the recital of horrors, whether on the stage or in the feuilleton of the journals. The guillotining of a tramp at Orleans has given rise to an active discussion as to whether life is continued after the separation of the head from the trunk. When the knife had descended, Dr. Beaurieu, a professor of the local faculty, seized the dismembered head and three times addressed it by name. On the first two occasions the eyelids were raised and the eyes fixed themselves on those of the physician. On the third occasion they remained closed. Does a man "survive" his execution? Does he suffer after having his head cut off? These are the problems debated at this moment in the Press. Some crack the gruesome joke that the victim has "tellement perdu la tete" that there is no reliance to be placed on his testimony. However, there is less scepticism amongst the doctors. Life of the tissues does exist after death, says Professor Hartmann, or, rather, there is a succession of deaths before the flame is finally extinguished. The opening of the eyelids after the head is cut off is the reflex action on the still vibrant nerves by the sound of the voice.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna remarked that that Dr. Katrak wanted them to continue vaccination with calf lymph. Of course, he (the speaker) had no objection to that. The object of preparing the glycerinated lymph was that it should be useful in time of necessity. The glycerinated lymph when it was properly prepared and properly examined was as good as the calf lymph. It had been used for several years in Europe it had recently been adopted in India. The burden of the responsibility of preparing and examining it carefully lay with the expert who examined it. It would be of the greatest use to the city whenever a sudden and severe epidemic of small-pox broke out in the city, and then the present vaccination department would not be able to cope with a great emergency. When a several epidemic broke out, it could be supplied to the practitioners and it could be used with the greatest benefit only if they were sure that it was of the best quality. Calf lymph also deteriorated in the same way as glycerinated lymph deteriorated by exposure to air and light. But when it is carefully examined and properly used there was no danger in using it. He would, therefore, advise the Standing Committee not to be led away by the remarks of Dr. Katrak. As to the Malkoval disaster, Dr. Katrat had said that it was due to some departure from the usual procedure or to some unfortunate incident in the Parel laboratory. As a matter of fact it was due to the entrance of tetanic germs after the bottles containing the lymph had left the Parel laboratory. The laboratory people were in no way responsible for it. Sir Bhalchandra then proposed that the letters from the Commissioner regarding the proposals made by the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay (1) to retain as an ordinary vaccine station a part of the former central vaccine depot at Kalbadevi, and (2) to employ an additional staff for the preparation of glycerinated lymph for vaccination on a large scale, be forwarded to the Corporation for consideration and orders, with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that if the proposals are approved, sanction be given to grants of Rs. 1 000 and Rs. 2,340 from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of the first and the second proposals respectively.

Mr. James Macdonald seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said that if anything went wrong the Government were responsible for it. The Health Officer was distinctly in favour of glycerinated lymph and that it should be supplied for the purposes of vaccination and that it was likely to cause no harm. The Sanitary Commissioner was also in favour of it and it was used in Europe and also in India.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola thought that the Standing Committee were not a competent body to pronounce an opinion on a scientific question.

Mr. Baptista was of opinion that arm to arm vaccination had caused no harm and that glycerinated lymph would not be in any way injurious.

Dr. Katrak having briefly replied the proposal was put to the vote and lost. Sir Bhalchandra's amendment was carried.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The monsoon mounted sports organised by the Bombay Gymkhana were resumed yesterday, after the disappointment of last Wednesday when rain fell and put a stop to half of the events of that day's programme. There was again a good card which comprised a tent-pegging competition, jumping competition, pig sticking, and an umbrella and cheroot race, concluding with the usual two scurries.

In the tent-pegging competition there was no award as the competitors had failed in getting a single peg.

In the second event there were only three entries, among whom Major Fraser was awarded the first place and Mr. Stileman was declared second.

In the pig-sticking competition there were six entries. The event was divided into two heats. In the first heat Mr. Savile was declared first and in the second heat Lieutenant Griffin scored first place. In the final Lieutenant Griffin was bracketed first.

The next event on the card was an umbrella and cheroot race which provided great mirth among the spectators. The competitors had to run up to their lady-nominators, through whom they lit their cheroots. They then had to take up their umbrellas, open them, and mount their ponies, and ride round the course. The following was the result:—

Mrs. Gwozsky nominated by Lieutenant Watson, 1; Mrs. Tisdall nominated by Mr. Moore, 2; and Mrs. Hughes nominated by Mr. Savile, 3.

The horse scurry resulted in Mr. Moore's "Bicchante" ridden by the owner winning by a length from Mr. Romeoo's the "Tyke," owner up, five lengths between second and third.

In the pony scurry Lieutenant Bigs on "Snow flake" won from "Grand sand," Mr. Hackney up by one and a half lengths. Two lengths divided the second and the third pony "Sally" owned by Mr. Watson and which was ridden by Lieutenant Griffin.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANT.

(Concluded from page 4)

The land that was given us by thy grandfather remains as it was, but the people have multiplied beyond all counting. Those who received parcels of land have five or six sons, and these have grown children, and all without land. Very often there falls to one soul less than half a desugatin, and many families have no land at all, and we must go and seek work. Every kopeck costs us hard toil, and to earn it we must strain every sinew and listen to swearing and all kinds of oaths and abuse. It is we, the peasants, who work all the land, and others get the fruit of our labours. For us remains only hunger, cold, and the rough shout that we are robbers and scoundrels. Consider, O Emperor, whether this be so, whether it be true. Taxes and all kinds of Excise duties have thoroughly crushed and ruined us, and because of this we have great lack in almost everything. And because of the lack half our children die, and those who remain alive grow up weak and frail, of little use for farm work or military service. All this is hurtful both for us and for the whole of our mother Russia. And then there is another trouble of ours—the people placed over us. We pray once, sire, to take away these people who are in authority over us—these watchmen, village policemen, and cantonal administrators. They cost thee and us a heavy price, and they give us no order whatever; they only hinder us from living and working, and inflict on us all kinds of abuse. And, indeed, we see no profit in our authorities.

It grieves us, sire, to see these authorities who had no understanding whatever of the burden weighing upon us peasants, but we endured. We used to think that they understood at least their own business; but now thou, sire, seest as well as we do that they are of no use in thy business of State. At home things are going to ruin and in the Far East there are rivers of blood, our own Russian blood, and our heart is sore for our country's sake. Question them closely, sire, as to who is to blame that the people are in darkness, why we have no good schools, why we are all so downtrodden. They are to blame for it all, sire. Let us elect our own authorities; there are wise people among us, people with understanding, who know our need. They will not cost us and thee much money, and they will be far more useful than those we now have. We have heard that in other provinces they are rebelling. Forgive them sire; they, too, are thy children, and it is really want and darkness that are in revolt. Give us these laws, and then, sire, thou wilt not recognise thy Russia. There will be no more rioting, darkness, or disorder. And Russia will be great and strong, for there is much strength in our people. Give us, sire, light and freedom, and we shall give thee men who will understand the cause of the people, and we shall have everything, and shall not see with grief that others are well off and have everything while to our lot falls only darkness and ruin. And those men invested with confidence whom we shall elect will tell thee of all our needs; let them, too, write laws, for we cannot live longer as we are living now. Let them watch where our taxes go, and they will put everything to rights.

The essence of the constitutional demand is here expressed in a language that can be understood by both peasant and Tsar. And petitions of this kind afford another proof that peasants who are accustomed to discussing in common their village affairs will find the general principles of the constitutional movement readily comprehensible if they are translated into their own language. Of an important movement that indicates still more clearly the awakening of a political sense amongst the peasantry, I hope to write in a subsequent letter.

HONOUR TO MR. W. H. GRENFELL.

At the recent Olympic Congress held at Brussels writes Emile Andre in "L' Energie Francaise," I, mentioned the honour diplomas granted to different personages. Baron Peter de Coubertin, President of the Congress, remarked that as far as he was concerned the amiable decree of his colleagues in his favour must only remain, so to speak, platonic. The Olympic diploma being granted him by the Commmittee of which he is President, he could not consent to bestow it on himself.

The only laureates of the "International Congress of Sport and Physical Education," have been until now President Roosevelt, Nausen, the explorer of the pole, Santos-Dumont, the explorer—of the heavens, and W. H. Grenfell, member of the House of Commons, a sportsman held in the highest esteem in sporting England. M. de Coubertin thus described the claims of Mr. Grenfell to the Olympic diploma:—If you were told, gentlemen, of a man who was at the same time an oarsman of the first order, an enthusiastic fencer, a skilful huntsman, a daring mountaineer, a splendid swimmer, a fearless rider, a man who has crossed Niagara swimming and the Straits of Dover in an outrigger, who has held the record for fishing in Florida and has traversed on foot the solitudes of the Rocky Mountains, who has filled his house with the most varied sporting trophies, whose athletic ambition has led him across the African deserts and Indian forests: if you were told that this same man, after following with success the hard profession of war correspondent in the Soudan, entered the Parliament of his country and that for the last twenty-five years he has been counted among the political forces most worthy of consideration, would you not say that such a man deserved to receive our diploma, and if I add that be has meanwhile learned the secret of remaining simple, good, beloved by all and perfectly modest in the midst of his triumphs, would you not be desirous of applauding him?

Such is Mr. W. H. Grenfell, member of the House of Commons, and probably in athletic England, where great muscular feats are the common rule, the most justly renowned and most generally esteemed athlete. We salute in you. Sir, a race and a nation which among many other titles to glory possesses that of giving to civilisaton the most effectual of all pedagogical formulas. You may seek elsewhere for more logical, more uniform, more harmonious ones, but I do not know if you will find any more practical and I seriously doubt if you can find any that is more effectual." It was not a small honour for Mr. Grenfell to receive so well merited diploma in such good company."

RAILWAY AND WAR MATERIAL.

The factory of Lilpop, Ran and Lowenstein in Warsaw, have received an order on account of the Eastern Chinese railway for 403 covered and 191 open wagons. They are to be of specially strong construction and have Chinese emblems and running numbers of the Chinese Railway. One hundred and one covered, and forty-six open wagons are to have brakes. The limit of time for delivery runs from May to September. The Warsaw-Vienna line has given a Warsaw wagon factory an order for twenty goods-wagons for the branch line to Kalisch. Gostynski and Co. in Warsaw are sending special platform wagons to the army in Eastern Asia for the transport of heavy siege ammunition on narrow guage lines. The same Company has already completed an order for one saloon carriage and three hundred and forty field kitchens, on the "Brun" system. Other factories are busy with the making of stands of arms, powder flasks and bullets.

M. Andre Cheradame concludes a long article on the Bagdad Railway, and M. Rouvier's share in the negociations concerning it, in "L' Energie Francaise" with the following warning note:—To give Germans the opportunity of completing the Bagdad Railway under their own exclusive control, is to give than the means of laying hands on the whole of Asia Minor, to abandon to them all that is left of French influence in Turkey, to consolidate German pretensions in all the Balkan States, to arouse once more the pan-Germanic Prussian desire of conquest over Austria, to give the Kaiser the upper hand on the great world's way extending from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf; it would in fine mean nothing less that the consolidation of the German hegemony over the whole of the old world.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CURZON-KITCHENER CONTROVERSY.

The "Rast Gaftar" remarks: So the Curzon-Kitchener controversy has ended satisfactorily. A settlement has been arrived at, and a reconciliation has been patched up. Indeed, the startling innovation forced upon India by the imperious will of Mr. Brodrick is a sort of patchwork which is not likely to stand the test of time. It is generally apprehended that every Commander-in-Chief will not be a Kitchener, and the burden which he has striven hard to place upon his Herculian shoulders will be too much for the average man to bear. He will himself manage any how to pull through. He is bound in honour to prove, so far as in him lies, that the scheme for which he has stood up so manfully is workable, and that it can be worked with success. But it must be remembered that this is only a very subordinate issue in a question of great constitutional importance. What we in India are most concerned to know is whether the virtual concentration of power in the Commander-in-Chief will be for the good of India; whether the military dictatorship which has been practically established, however Lord Kitchener may protest against the idea, may not drive the country to unknown dangers and saddle upon it military expenditure of doubtful efficacy. In the Military Member of Council, the Viceroy had an expert adviser whose withdrawal is calculated to leave the head of the Government in an invidious and unenviable position on military questions of moment.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses: We were not one of those who took seriously the threat of resignation expressed by the Viceroy in his memorable Despatch denouncing the highly mischievous character of the constitutional part of the reorganisation scheme formulated by Lord Kitchener for the approval of the Secretary of State for India. The threat held out was more theatric than real. Relying on his masterfulness and his influence with the Ministerialist Press, he sanguinely entertained the hope that the despatch so well reasoned out and otherwise so unanswerable, unanimously signed by the members constituting the Government of India, save the Commander-in Chief, would settle the controversy in his own favour. Knowing the unpopularity of Mr. Brodrick in and out of the House of Commons, he thought it diplomatic to play the bully somewhat, of course, in the most unctuous and parliamentary phraseology possible in a solemn State document which would be published "urbi et orbi," in order to support the excellent object he had in view. Evidently he counted upon the success of this political stratagem. But he seemed to have counted without his host.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks: Reuter has telegraphed to India that Sir Henry Fowler asked a question in the House of Commons about Lord Curzon's speech and that Mr. Brodrick has cabled for the full text of it. We thought at first that some misleading report must have reached England. If Reuter's report is the only one that was before Sir Henry Fowler and Mr. Brodrick, it is difficult to see, in the passages said to have been cabled to England by Reuter, anything which may be described as "extraordinary" or "indiscreet." The Viceroy says in those passages that the Secretary of State's original despatch contained certain "anomalies." It will be remembered that the Secretary of State had said that the system upheld by the Government of India was also "anomalous." A sensitive Secretary of State may possibly feel that the Viceroy's animadversions amounted to a tit-for-tat and they did not sufficiently recognise the superior authority of the mighty official at Whitehall. Reading the speech as a whole, one may perhaps detect in it an attempt to turn the tables upon the Secretary of State. But the matter is so trivial that it would be foolish to take any action upon it as apparently suggested by Sir Henry Fowler. Such action would raise a graver constitutional question than any yet raised during the controversy.

STANDARD TIME.

The "Gujerati" observes that Government went the wrong way in eliciting opinions with regard to the adoption of standard time, and adds: The Bombay Chamber of Commerce was consulted as to the proposal in connection with the Standard Time for India. They expressed themselves against it and one of the reasons for the disappointment was a consideration for their poor native clerk who, as it is, finds the opening morning hour a trifle too early for him to leave his house after taking his meals. There was no other institution or association in Bombay worthy to be referred to in the wise opinion of the Government. There are the mill hands for whom the proposed uniformity in time might have meant their already early hour made still more early. Considering further that the factories being situated far away from the town and in suburbs, the operatives including women and very young workers have long distances to cover, these early hours would have constituted a distinct hardship to a hardworked class. Surely, it would have been bare fairness to ask for the opinion of a body like the Millowners Association in such a matter vitally affecting the welfare of close upon an eighth of the population.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

With regard to the positions of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, the "Indu Prakash" observed:—Of what earthly good are these Legislative Councils of ours, is a question which is often asked by the more irreconcilable school of politicians amongst us, and it is indeed difficult to answer it, when we remember that the official majority always carries the day, that if Government makes a concession at all, they do it as a matter of favour and grace and always with a stinting hand, that the Budget in the Supreme Council is never changed as a result of the discussion and that the Budgets of Provincial Governments come for discussion in the Council, after they have practically been in force for several months. To talk to heart's content and criticize but be overwhelmed by an inexorable majority, voting as per mandate from Government, is the empty role our non-official members elected no less than the nominated, are destined to play. Now and then, a Sir Pherozsha Mehta may bring to bear upon his utterances a weight of personal prestige, which bears some fruit. But the majority of non-official members might as well not be in Council, so far as practical influence on legislative or the financial arrangments are concerned.

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN'S GIFT.

The "Gujerat Mitra," in an appreciative notice of H. H. the Aga Khan's recent gift says:—His Highness the Aga Khan could not have hit upon a better way to commemorate the visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, than by his offer of a most desirable gift of two life-size marble statues of the illustrious couple to the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta. There is not the least doubt that His Highness's choice of the promised gift is as appropriate as the place that he has selected for it, and it is certain that the Metropolis of the Indian Empire will feel much thankful for the honour done to it by this distinguished citizen of Bombay. The statues which will be of life-size will be done in best marble and will cost nearly a lakh-and-a-half. We trust the example of His Highness the Aga Khan will be followed by Princes and the wealthy of the land making suitable offerings to the Victoria Memorial Hall in order to make it really attractive and useful. We congratulate His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Aga Khan on his very appropriate and valued gift to mark the coming Royal visit to this country of the heir apparent of the British Crown and his illustrious consort.

The "Indian Spectator" states: His Highness the Aga Khan's gifts to Calcutta, in commemoration of the forthcoming visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, seem appropriate from the imperial point of view. The donor has evidently taken a larger view of citizenship than Indian citizens generally do. And though we may envy Calcutta its good luck, we cannot blame the Aga Khan for enriching what is intended to be the richest collection of national monuments in India. Lord Curzon has done service to the Eastern capital, which its inhabitants will learn to appreciate hereafter, though personally we should have preferred His Excellency's choice falling on Delhi.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 19 5-1906:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In June 1905—				
Bengal	56,00,000	61,32,900	5,32,900	.....
In May 1905—				
Bombay	5,00,000	3,24,300	......	1,75,700
Total......	61,00,000	64,57,200	3,57,200	......

3 Sales of Bengal opium and 2 months' pass duty n opium exported from Bombay:—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of June 1905—				
Bengal	1,68,00,000	1,82,48,625	14,48,625	......
To end of May 1905—				
Bombay............	11,00,000	5,36,700	......	5,63,300
Total......	1,79,00,000	1,87,85,325	8,85,325	......

A COACH AND FOUR.

(BY SARA JEANETTE DUNCAN.)

The farther away from London you go, the more important you become. Here in the Himalayas every memsahib drives her coach and four—we who at home are fares only, and not always shilling ones. At home, we shrink to the merest units, things not further divisible, lost in the mass that drifts past shop windows, foolishly attracted by articles marked 2s 11 1-2d.; but here it is different. Here we have authority, dignity and individuality. Here, we walk in large Imperial spaces when we do walk, but generally we drive a coach and four.

The four are invariably bays, Pahari bays with very little difference of temper or pace. They look like youths—only one of them has a moustache—but they are really family men with increasing responsibilities in the State of Mandi or Nabha, which lies just beyond the imagination where the hills grow blue on the sky-line. The one with the moustache wears it to conceal his mental deficiencies; he is Kanna, the stupidest of all, and much put upon but a good brake going down hill. They are Maulla, Kanna, Ganesbi, and Atroo, of whom Atroo is the leader or "mate." To drop plain language and take to metaphor, they are jhampanies, a well-known feature of hill stations and Mr. Kipling's stories. Every jhampany hopes to be a mate next season, as a mate gets a rupee a month more pay, as well as what can be made out of candle-ends and subtracted without drawing attention from a further rupee monthly upon which he is supposed to keep the rickshaw wheels greased. The pay of a jhampany is seven rupees a month, about—no, exactly—nine shillings and fourpence, and he feeds himself. At this rate people increase their stable without thinking much of it, and portly ladies sometimes have five or even six, though ten stone or under is satisfied with four. There was once the wife of a Commander-in-Chief who always had six—it was in the days before Army Head-quarters wished to abolish the military member and all was peace and happiness—and her equipage, toiling up hill, looked exactly like one of those bodies which half a dozen ants will unite to drag to a place of accumulation. It goes with a triumphant air and great solicitude on the part of the ants, who display hardly more legs than the jhampanies do.

They buy their own food, really, not nominally like the kitchen servants, who impose that fiction upon all of us until the day we find the cook making curry for afternoon tea, when it is impossible, in view of the disappearance of the cold chicken, to be further blinded. Often you will encounter one—it is generally Kanna, salaaming deprecatingly as he comes back from the graindealer with a lumpy bundle on his head; coarse flour tied up in a piece of cotton, inclusive provisions for the week. They mess together for the economy of it, and a favourite self-indulgence with certain memsahibs is to stop at the bunnia's shop at the end of a long run and buy a seer of native sweetmeats for the evening meal, which they enjoy in quarters depressing to think of. There is generally only one loose-box for them all, a little dark mud "go-down" with no chimney. If it has a square foot of window they keep it carefully shut, and on cold nights they are fond of sleeping round an iron pot of charcoal, all unaware that in Paris it is suicide. Yet they are always cheerful and generally well, no doubt because of their ignorance of the things they might suffer from. "Madam," the mare, who has the next go-down to herself, and is rubbed down by others, with boiled barley twice a day and a salad of lucerne with every meal, contracts a much heavier doctor's bill in the course of the season. But for Atroo and the rest a little quinine suffices and a childish remedy in a big bottle of which they are rather fond. As to cod-liver oil, they may never be allowed to have the bottle, or they would make themselves ill with it.

Their livery, of course, is given to them; and here is the widest scope for originality on the part of the memsahib to whom they are for the season delivered. She takes it in the most unbounded manner, so that jhampanies' liveries are among the things that make Simla a really enjoyable place. Consider the opportunity—four brown youths attached to the grown-up perambulator—two in front and two behind—in which you take every excursion, and the East full of merchandise to choose from, and no canons to hold you. Anything happens, literally anything. It is not unusual for ladies to dress their jhampanies to sustain their own complexions. I remember one who flitted everywhere forsed in pale blue. The material was diaphanous, with a touch of gold embroidery in the turban cloth, and it was particularly becoming to the mate, who was cross eyed and bearded. Others are garbed with true feeling, and appear like the flowers on the wall papers of Chelsea. They will never know, honest fellows, what they perspire to represent. One feels sorry for them often, as for the set that wore large oval pieces of leopard's skin across their panting chests one year, whether because they had a tendency to pneumonia or because leopards' skins are cheap in India nobody knew. The cut, mercifully, does not vary much. There is a loose coat and knickerbockers, but within that coat and knickerbockers what turns of fancy! Only one prohibition we have made among ourselves—the knickerbockers should not be of red flannel. The effect has been tried, and the jhampanies liked it, but it was not good. At the end of the season, they clamour for these sartorial vagaries and carry them off to regions beyond our ken, where they spend the winter, and where, no doubt, the traveller who leaves the beaten track makes interesting notes and ingenious deductions under the heading of 'Costume.'

There are no carriage-horses in the summer capital of the Indian Empire—except those of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Lieutenant-Governor—but these. They go out willingly twice a day, and ask only that there shall be time between for their roti-khana, their bread-eating. If you forget, and come home late from an afternoon party to go forth within an hour to dinner, the unanswerable question, Kaisa kaiga?—How to eat?—strikes you with instant remorse. There is only one way—they must eat in the nearest bazaar, and you must give them twopence apiece to buy greasy fried cakes there. This being decided, the prospect at once grows merry. They spring to the traces again like thoroughbreds, knowing that at the end of the journey, they will dine at a restaurant at least like gentlemen.

They go willingly and fairly steadily, though I have known them to shy, and they love to race another rickshaw down hill. You must keep them under moral control, as they wear nothing between their teeth but a smile, and whips have never been the fashion. I have heard a frivolous memsahib deplore that they were not monkeys so that we could drive them by their tails. I thought it funny at the time, but I now see that there would be inconvenience. It would be a comfort nevertheless if there were some way of driving them, some other form of admonishment then the command, "Slowly go" which you try in vain to utter with moderation as you are whirled down hill. In slippery weather they also tumble down, and then the rickshaw may shoot forward to any point in time or eternity, and there is no getting out of it.

It is almost entirely a ladies' form of conveyance in the day time, though freely used by the more self-conscious sex at night. Men have a conviction that it is not dignified and they are perfectly right. If one sees approaching a gentleman in a rickshaw one may safely assume an expression of discreet pity, as it is sure to be either a newcomer or an invalid. A member of Council once—this was in the Middle Ages—attempted to attend to his executive duties by rickshaw, but the Viceroy of that time—he was the last of the Elizabethans—said there were some things he could put up with, but this was not one of them, so it was stopped. And people said 'For once he is right.'

Sometimes listening to the roar of civilisation in the West, we expect the motor to come and deprive the jhampany of the use of his legs. I hope I may not see that day. The coach and four is a beloved appendage of our State in exile, and when we return to the plain ways of the chimney corner we look back upon it with regret, like Cinderella.—'Westminster.'"

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JULY 26.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Interrupted. Via Suez Perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Interrupted. Via Suez Perfect.

America.—Via Brest Perfect. Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect

China.—Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect; Via Bhamo Perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe Interrupted. Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Cable Cayenne.—Pinheiros interrupted (4-8-03)

Cables Dominique.—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses should not be used (4-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (18-2-04.)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed, telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication "via Kiachto." The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (25-2-04).

The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to Nagasaki by Military post.

At present they can only be accepted at senders risk (18-3-05.)

Cable Par maribo Cayenne interrupted (22-5-05).

Cable Bolama Bissad interrupt (22-6 0)

Communication with Guzerat and Kathiawar restored but traffic for Bhavnagar Deesa and Karachi still subject to delay.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th July 1905

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The number of commodities associated with the town of Bath is really remarkable. There is, of course, the Bath bun, of which we are to hear more apparently in the courts, the Bath chair, Bath stone, a species of limestone found in quarries near Bath, Bath metal, Bath shillings, coined at Bath in 1811-1812, Bath post, highly glazed letter paper once used by visitors to Bath and Bath bricks, which are not made at Bath but at Bridgwater!

Found.—Gold-trimmed umbrella. Engraved 'John Smith.' Will be returned to owner succeeding John Address Honest. Cleopatra proudly showed the needle. "Great Scott!" cried Marc Antony; 'if that is a needle, what would it be like to step on one of your tacks in the night?"

Lieutenant-General Laurie wears two "C. B." decorations on his breast. The first is a civil decoration. It was presumably overlooked at the time it was given that General Laurie was a soldier. The second, which appeared in the military honours in the recent birthday list, was conferred apparently because the civilian Order was forgotten.

The "Chronicle" tells of a Cockney child who, amazed by the information that bees make honey, instantly put two and two together, and remarked, "Then, of course, wasps make treacle?"

Southwark was once famous for its artists in glass, who, during the reign of Henry VIII., glazed the windows of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. Southwark has sent members to Parliament since the time of Edward I. In 1327, upon the complaint that it had become the refuge of felons and thieves, Edward III. sold the town to the citizens of London. In 1550, by Act of Common Council, it was made a ward of the City with the name of Bridge Without. Southwark was first called the Borough in the eighteen century.

A romantic tradition is associated with St. Saviour's. Stow, in the account which he received from Linsted, the last Prior, describes it as Saint Mary ouer the Rie, or Overy, that is, over the water. This church, or some other in place thereof was (of old time, long before the Conquest) an House of Sisters, founded by a mayden named Mary unto the which House and Sisters she left (as was left to her by her parents) the oversight and profits of a Cross Ferrie, or trauerse ferrie ouer the Thames, there kept before any bridge was builded.

The burial register of St. Saviour's records under 1607, "Edmund Shakespeare, player," the dramatist's brother who doubtless, was followed to the grave by William as chief mourner. Under 1625, is Mr. John Fletcher, a man, in the church (Beaumont and Fletcher), and Philip Massinger, a stranger, in the churchyard, 1638-9.

We are now entering the "Dog Days." These are usually placed at the beginning of July—about the third—and continue until August 11. The conjunction of the rising of the Dog Star with the rising of the sun was regarded by the ancients as one of the causes of the sultry heat of summer, and the maladies that are supposed to be common at this time.

To ward off cholera the young women of the Russian village of Klimovsko, clad only in their night-dresses and with their hair all loose, made the rounds, barefooted, of the village at midnight. One of them, carrying a small idol, marched in front. Immediately after her another on horseback, with an oven rake carried bread and salt in her hand. Five paces behind there followed twelve girls pulling a plough.

In the July number of the "Gentleman's Magazine," under the title "A Romantic Fact from Dry Pedigree," the Rev. Vicars Foote has a crisp monograph connecting the Iron Duke with Napoleon by later inter-marriage between the Wellesley and Bonaparte families. The writer obtains his data for this marvellous coincidence at first hand in his own family.

Lerwick is one of the busiest and most interesting of British towns at present. With a population of only 4000, the numbers of strangers in it connected with the fishing is 5000, not including the great numbers of Dutch, German, and other fishermen. On Saturday there were 180 foreign fishing vessels and 250 "drifters" and sail boats in the harbour.

M. Camille Flammarion, the well-known astronomer, has decided to submit to the Chamber of Deputies, for adoption by the State, a new calendar. He makes the year begin with March 21, the advent of spring, a month of thirty-one days following every two months of thirty days each. The year would thus consist of 364 days, with a special feast day annually, while a leap year would have two such feast days. These extra days would be known by special names, and not by the recognised names of the days of the week. The advantage of this arrangement, he says, would be that the same dates would always fall on the same week days, so that the calendar would remain stationary every year.

Every visitor to Calcutta knows Dalhousie-square. It has been a landmark in the city for a century and a half, and for a long period its fine tank was the principal source of the water-supply. By far the noblest of the city's squares, it was restored to in the daytime for shade and in the evening for the cool air by hundreds of the inhabitants. In the early part of the present year the Bengal Government, at the instance of the Viceroy, gained the sanction of the Corporation for a new scheme of improvement, by which, it was explained, a number of unsightly buildings would be cleared away and the square would be turned into a public garden worthy of its situation in the heart of the metropolis. The Corporation had no suspicions, and the Government gardening expert got quickly to work.

Nearly all the inter-University cricket matches have been played at Lord's, but a few have been decided at Oxford. In the recently published new edition of "Cricket" in the Badminton Library some amusing particulars are given of the first contest between the Universities in the pear 1827, by the late Bishop of St. Andrews, who played in it. He wrote: It was necessary in these days to get permission to go up to London in term time, permission which was not readily granted. My conscience still rather smites me when I remember that in order to gain my end I had to present myself to the Dean and tell him that I wished to be allowed to go to London—not to play a game of cricket, but to consult a dentist; a piece of Jesuitry which was "understood." I believe, equally well on both sides: at all events my tutor, Longley—afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury—was privy to it. Cricket was then evidently not held in such high honour as it is to-day.

Queens' College, Cambridge which must elect a new President to succeed the Bishop-designate of Ely, was first founded as St. Bernard College by Andrew Dokett—an ancestor of Sir George Duckett—in 1446. The Royal title is derived from two Queens—Margaret of Anjou, filled "with holy emulation" of her husband's foundation at King's College; and Elizabeth Widville, the Consort of Edward IV. Educational revolutionists regard this little College with a malevolent eye as the place where Erasmus first taught Greek. Erasmus was attracted to Queens' College by the learning of his friend Fisher, though old Fuller spitefully suggests that the surroundings reminded him of Rotterdam! Though he drew £13 a year from his professorship this extravagant pundit was always poor; but there is a gibe of Gibbon that Erasmus learned at Oxford the Greek which he taught at Cambridge.

There is distress in literary Paris, the Academy states, because the willow which weeps so conspicuously over the tomb of Alfred de Musset at Pere Lachaise is dying. It was planted over the poet's grave at his own direction. At first there was a difficulty in obtaining the desiderated site. Haussmann said it was really impossible for him to find room for all the poets who died, and Arago repeated his words to Prince Napoleon. Haussmann, said the Prince, has forgotten that De Musset and he were at school together, and that Musset is the Parisian poet par excellence. I will talk to the Emperor about it. He did so, and the necessary orders were given.

Calcutta papers has been publishing columns of correspondence and editorials protesting against the mutilation of the square. Trees have been cut down by dozens and scores. The lawns which served as the children's playground in the cool of the evening have been dug up as a preliminary to the ingenious designs of the landscape gardener. Dalhousie-square is a ruin, a bare open space with hardly an inch of shade in which the wayfarer can seek refuge from the fervours of the Indian sun. All this has been done regardless of the city's needs, in order, according to the local newspapers, that Government officials may look out of their windows upon a stretch of landscape gardening, which is as much in keeping with the climate of Calcutta as an installation of electric punkahs would be in a London hotel.

Miss Stone, the American missionary who a few years ago was taken prisoner in Macedonia by a revolutionary band and was not released till after several months delay, a ransom of £125,000 had been paid by the Turkish Government, intends (according to the Vienna correspondent of the Manchester Guardian) to return to Macedonia next month. With the money which she has made by her numerous lectures in America on her captivity and the state of affairs in the Balkans she proposes to found a grammar school for boys at Monastir.

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Mr. Fred Pierce, who resides at South Terrace, Adelaide, So. Australia, sends this letter with his photograph:

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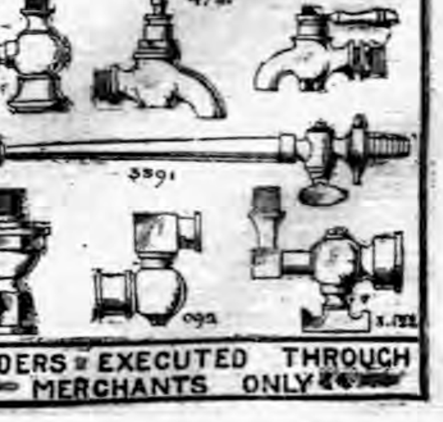

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NORWAY—AT ATTENTION !

NORWAY regards itself as the strong man armed full ready for any eventuality, but not ferocious. For the past ten days I have been travelling continuously through the heart of the country, and found peasant and politician in the same frame of mind, writes A. E. S. in the "Westminster". The calm demeanour of the people is to be admired; their determination is none the less because in this "revolution" they do not become excited by the questionable influence of platform orato y or make the chance of a war an excuse for boastful rioting.

The crisis is a momentous one for even a small country such as Norway if its population rather than its area is taken into account. A king truly loved has been deposed, but so far I have only heard of one who would wish the Monarchy to be exchanged for a Republic. At the same time it would be correct to say that patriotism in the form of Pro patria mori is stronger than that of For God and King. Thus the country's peril rather than the change of the monarch is the greater rallying-cry, and the feeling has been accentuated by the too constant aloofness of King Oscar from his second kingdom. After all, it is not easy for a man to occupy two thrones, however great a potentate he may be and so the cancelling of a contract, not the bursting of a revolution has been accomplished. The King looked towards his Swedish subjects, and the Norwegians frankly recognised that at the last—though in the earlier preliminaries they felt that he had been imprudent in consulting only Swedish advisers—King Oscar had no alternative but to show himself a partisan. The regret on the part of his Norse people has been genuine and profound. They had a regard for his versatile ability and considered his age demanding a greater respect from them, but political changes often overmaster their own authors. Except a few of the extreme Radicals, the nation demand a Bernadotte, and they are comforted by the knowledge that the King despite airy rumours, has never definitely pronounced against such a proposal. Let a king still reign, let him still be of the Royal Family, but let him be their own king, heeding them alone.

But there is a further situation, more ugly in the outset but not likely to be less easily settled. For their own separate safety, Sweden and Norway must become reconciled. The older kingdom has played unfairly with her colleague; for thirteen years specious promises have been put forward, to be terminated only by an unwarrantable negative. Norway has the larger mercantile marine; therefore has paid the heavier tax towards the consular service, which has been almost entirely represented by Sweden. In a sentence, Norway flings this retort: "We are not a province of Sweden; direct representation will not mean a very great increase but we shall have at least this satisfaction, that our own countrymen will reap the prizes thus offered." The statement was expressed firmly but without vindictiveness, and nations now parley within the circle of their Cabinets as to the prospect of war. Who could have been witness to the scene inside or outside the Storthing on June 7 and have believed from the quiet demeanour of the crowd that the death warrant of a Dual Monarchy had been signed? Who that to-day travels by the lonely villages as well as by the more thickly populated towns, and is not an entire stranger to the facts can doubt the one-souled resolution of the people? At the naval ports, such as Horten, up the Christiania fjord, the grey-hued men-of-war have been seen for some weeks past with full steam up and no leave granted. Two new cruisers have been bought from the Japanese, who are now content with their Russian prizes and two more are said to be ready at their disposal. The fjords that delight so many tourists annually are ready for mines, even if it were possible for any hostile ship to thread its way through their intricate straits. Undoubtedly the Norwegian fleet is the superior, and whilst it would be possible to harass Sweden from obtaining supplies oversea it could always convoy merchant vessels to its western ports without grave peril. On the land side there is the same preparation; seven forts command the chief passes over the mountainous backbone that separates the two kingdoms, and each one of them is fully manned. Only to-day, I witnessed a regiment going actively through the skirmishing movements and volley practising, proving that they were on the alert. But the thought of war is a "canard"—unless other countries form dark designs of their own use dishonest methods to foment the present trouble.

A VIENNESE ARTIST.

THE energetic protests by German journalists against the treatment which the Press received on the occasion of the Crown Prince's wedding are still going on. Meanwhile, a hairdresser has stepped in where Pressmen failed to tread and has supplied the public with material concerning the most festive moment of all the festivities which no journalist, however favoured could have obtained. It appears that a Vienna artist in hair was summoned to Berlin to adorn the bride with the myrtle-wreath, the veil, and even the imperial crown. He now tells the world how he did it and after going into the usual raptures over her beautiful chestnut hair, and explaining that her maid brushed and arranged it in the usual manner so as to prevent her from looking strange, the Viennese artist was requested to add the finishing touches.

All this says the "Westminster," was done under the eyes of the bride's mother and the German Empress, who were in full dress, while the bride obviously was not at all for it is written (by the hairdresser) that after he was called in to join the Imperial party the bride put on the silver brocade wedding-dress, and all the jewels. With a few masterly touches (we are still quoting from the artist's journalistic masterpiece) he brought the masses of hair well forward so as to set off the youthful charm of her face. Then the wreath was pinned on, and next the veil, an heirloom of the Romanoffs, "in which Empresses have been married."

It seems that by this time the entire German Imperial Family was looking on, the Emperor standing by, praising the effect and kissing the hand of his first daughter-in-law, while the bridegroom's brothers and sister made what must have been distinctly embarrassing remarks to the young lady, and Prince Eitel, the "beauty of the family," explaining to the man from Vienna, 'You will have to come and do the bride's hair at my wedding, too. That is a bargain, eh?' It is well that "a word or a look from the Empress sufficed to keep the hilarity of the others in bounds," for by this time William II. and his sons "vaulted about among the Court-trains spread all over the room."

The crown was put on in the so-called 'Chinese Cabinet," and the scene is thus described by the man who missed his vocation when he chose journalism as only a pastime: Privy Councillor Miller, the keeper of the Crown jewels accompanied by an officer and four men of the garde-du-corps, had brought in on a cushion the Crown Princess's crown. The Empress held it while I came forward, and when the bride had sat down her Majesty placed the crown on her head. The Emperor watched me fastening the crown, and kept an eye on his sons as if to say, this is no laughing matter. It has all to be done in strict accordance with ancient ceremonial custom.

It goes without saying that an Order and some jewellery bestowed by Imperial grace and favour accompanied the hairdresser on his way back to Vienna, and what greater praise could mortal desire than that which fell from the Emperor's lips in taking leave of the happy hairdresser: "Next February you must come and dress the Empress's hair for our silver wedding?' Seeing that the Empress's hair has turned picturesquely and becomingly white, there will be a splendid chance for the artist. But in view of his present journalistic enterprise, will the invitation be repeated?

A "FORCING-HOUSE FOR LOAFERS"

THE "Saturday Review," alluding to Mr. T. O'Connor's observation about the House of Commons being quite a place for "loafers," says: "It is a perfect forcing-house for them. It would be startling if we could have some account of the many able men whose careers have been ruined by the House of Commons. The proceedings this week, last week, any week, have encouraged loafing, lobbying, drifting about aimlessly, in those who attend regularly and yet are practically out of the debates. In fact the more the private member of Parliament does his duty the more likely is he to become a loafer. It is impossible to work at the House, as Mr. Birrell has pointed out. At any rate, it is impossible to concentrate on work in such an atmosphere. The only thing to do between the divisions is to scribble letters, turn over papers, slope about the lobbies, smoke and gossip on the Terrace, and entertain constituents in the Central Hall. It seems a pity, the "Saturday" adds, that members cannot, ordinarily, go to the House when it meets, record their votes then and there on the Bills and resolutions that are to be taken during the sitting, and forthwith depart unless they wish to stay and speak.

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For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

AN R.A.'s METHOD OF WORKING.

MR. B. W. Leader, R.A., in describing his method of working in the July "Grand Magazine," gives some interesting particulars concerning the origin and naming of several of his famous pictures. His ideas he obtains in various ways: Living as I do in the country (says Mr. Leader), and taking a good deal of exercise in the open air, my eyes are constantly on the alert for a novel effect which will lend itself to effective treatment and produce what may be called a picture. I do not—as most people might suppose, seeing that I am a landscape painter—look for what is commonly called "beautiful bits" of scenery. That would be too topographical, and, however admirable it might be as a study, it would not suit my purpose as a picture, for Art is not a mere copy of Nature, but a process of selection and rejection of the materials which Nature offers for our discriminating use. On his walks Mr. Leader invariably has a note-book and a pencil, and sometimes he makes a sketch which will enable him to reproduce the combination of effects which makes a strong impression upon him. At other times Mr. Leader's idea is derived from something he is reading. It may be a poem; it may be a novel; it may be the Bible. Whatever the sentence which appeals to him in pictorial form—or supplies the raw material for a picture—he makes a memorandum of it in a note-book: As a rule when a picture comes in this way from my reading it visualises itself as a whole. One day, for instance, I was reading the Twenty-third Psalm, and as I came to the second verse, "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: He leadeth me beside the still waters, a picture at once presented itself to my mind. Not only did I paint it, but I used the quotation for its title. It represented a quiet, peaceful pasture with elm-trees over shadowing a still running stream. Sheep were browsing in the meadow, and their shepherd was lying asleep on the bank. All his work, however, does not get so easily named as that. Mr. Leader tells, for instance, that "At Evening Time It Shall be Light," which won for him the Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1889, and was largely instrumental in bringing about his election as an A. R. A. did not get a title until some time after it was finished. It was the subject which fascinated him—the churchyard with the yew-trees, emblematical of Death, and the bright glow of the sunset, typifying the life beyond the grave, which he was anxious to paint. He was still in doubt about what to call it when Lady Alwyne Compton, the wife of the Bishop of Ely, saw it and suggested the quotation from the Scriptures, which he very gladly took for the title. In giving some notion of the preliminary work he does for the picture, Mr. Leader takes the most important of his exhibits in this year's Academy, which he has called 'The Incoming Tide': Last summer I went with my family to the north coast of Cornwall. One day, just after my arrival there, I was on the beach and I was struck by the appearance and the beauty of the tide coming in over the sands and the seaweed, with the ribbed sands showing through the clear, shallow water. "I'll make a picture of that," I said to myself For the next six weeks I spent my days making studies of the sand, the ripples, the seaweed, and the rocky background. Altogether I painted eighteen studies each of them eighteen inches by ten. All the work was done in oil colours and it was all carefully worked. There was, however no composition about it. I merely painted what I saw. After he returned home he arranged the studies and composed the picture. The eighteen studies were not all used. As a matter of fact he only needed seven or eight of them.

HIGH COURT.—July 27.

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
For Judgment.

199 02—Ardeshor H D and Co—Magonmal Jethanand and others vs Hajee Abdul Rehman Shirazi—Craigie L and O

For Consent Decree.

619-03—Payne and Co—Bai Halimabai and others vs Bai Aishabai and others N B Chotia and O M

To Speak to the Minute of the Order.

87 01—Kanga and P—Sooonderjee Damjee vs Dhaibai—Little and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

Bicknell M and R—Partly decreed

611 01—M B Chothia—Ramchandra Megba and Co v Raghunath Makund—Edgelow G and W Part heard
799-04—Dikshit D and S—Bomanji Nowroji Kabraji v Cowasji Dinshaw Engineer and others—Hiralal D
812 01—Sorabji and J—Mahomedally Hassanally vs Fatmabai and others—Mulla and M.
23-04—Edgelow G and W—Chagonlal Virchand vs Bapulai Lalubhai and another—Bhaishunker K and G.
652-01—Wadia G and Co—Heerabai widow vs Framji Jamsheeji Kathod and others—Bicknell M and R Ardeser H D and Co.
326-02—Raghavaya and B—Doming Philip Patel vs Fakirji Ramji—K B Mehta,
12 01—M B Chothia—Dhunjibhoy Maneckji Kuppavalla vs The Hon the Advocate General and others—Little and Co Shamrao and M.
701-01—Little and Co—Bomanji Muncherji vs Mahomedally Haji Ismail Chotam and another—Payne and Co
857-01—K D Shroff—N C Macleod vs Sorabji Bulji Warden and others—Ardeser H D and Co Unvalla and P.
151 05—Wadia and G—The firm of Adamjie Sajan vs The firm of Bomenjee Rustomjie and Co—Jamsetjie and R
152-05—Khunderao S and L Yacoob Jeewa and another vs Ghachi Dirmish Vulley Soorti and others—Khanderao S and L

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.
For Judgment.

884 01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Datoobhai Jetha vs Hajee Goolam Hoosein Again—Payne and Co

For dismissal of Caveat.

7-05—Captain and V Bawravnath Balkrishna vs Baboorao Shamrao Joshi J P Dastur

For an exparte Decree,

120-05—Mansuklal J and H Khimjie Purshotam and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others M B Chotia

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

557-04—F P Pavri—Cawasjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla and others vs Dorabjee Hormusjee Ashburner and others Little and Co—Part heard
54-05—Payne and Co—Ahmed Succoor Badsha vs Mahomed Hussanbin Shaik Ahmed Makba—F P Pavri—Part heard
117-05—Madhewji and K—Chagpal Naranji and others vs Huneraj Jadavji—Tyabji D and Co
181-05—M B Chothia—Jesodabai widow and another vs Bhimji Ravji and others—Matubhoy J and M
657-04—Mulji and D—Khatizabai alias Khatoobai widow vs Ossman Haji Abdul and others—Dikshit D and G
56-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Haridas Asanund and others vs Mitharam Chandumull and others—Ardeser H D and Co
684 03—Mansuklal J and H—Valivatu widow vs Purshotam Visram Mowjee and another—Dikshit D and S and Hiralal D.
3—96—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Saboo Sidick and other vs Piroshaw Maneckji—Smitham B and N
476 01—Madhowji and K—Hardwarimal Saivnandrai and others vs Shivbux Motiram and another—Raghavaya and B—In person
329-04—Matubhoy J and M—Jafferbhai Somji Parpia and others vs Abdullabhoy Kakubhoy—Wadia G and Co—
157-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jackeria Haji Ebrahim vs John Mahomed Habib Mehta and D

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 15th July 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 15th July 1905—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry system.	2,40,907	3,63,965	2,835	6,12,707
I M R do ...	71,945	72,877	483	1,45,305
Total......	3,12,852	4,41,842	3,318	7,58,012
Actuals for corresponding week ending 16th July 1904—				
G I P R system...	3,79,951	3,92,151	3,539	7,75,640
I M R do ..	49,067	86,292	574	1,35,933
Total......	4,29,018	4,78,443	4,11[illegible]	9,11,573
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	—*1,39,044	— 28,186	— 704	— 1,62,933
Increase or Decrease... I M R...	+22,878	— 13,415	— 91	— 9,372

* Decrease due to exceptional Pandharpur Fair traffic last year.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th July 1905, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week............	4,000	20,000	......	24,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	142	......	170
For previous 1 week of half-year	5,000	30,000	......	35,000
Total for 2 weeks...	9,000	90,000	....	59,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,059	3,326	42	12,427
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	59	.....	88
Total to corresponding date do.	8,941	24,791	119	33,851

Increase for the week.................................. Rs. 11,573
Do. to date .... " 25,149

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

The depression yesterday in the North of Gujarat has filled up and that at the head of the Bay has given increased rain on the Bengal Coast, but is still shallow. General rain has fallen in South Burma, South Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and nearly general rain in the East of the Central Provinces. Local rain has occurred in North Burma, Assam Gujrat, South Rajputana, West of Central India, West of the Deccan and on the West Coast. Mount Abu reports 8 1/2 inches of rain, Mergui 4 inches, Chaibassa 2 inches, Barisal, Jessore, Barhampore, Bogra, Dhabri False Point, Deesa and Calicut 1 1/2 inches. General rain is expected on the Burma Coast and in South Bengal, and local rain in the interior of Burma and Assam, on the Orissa Coast, in Chota Nagpur, East of the Central Provinces, Gujarat and on the West Coast and possibly in the interior of South India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE steamer Vedra, Captain H. Tucker, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from New York via Aden reports, having experienced strong W. S. W. winds and heavy sea from Aden. The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Naseri, Captain H. Kemp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, met with strong monsoon and heavy sea, after passing the longitude 50 degree East.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	25 64	24 62	26 17	20 83
Wednesday 26th July.........	0 08	0 29	0 12	0 19
Total	25 72	26 91	26 29	21 02
Total fall to 26th July '04	30 30	32 45	32 64	24 84
Total fall to 26th July '03	71 60	46 70	45 55	48 52

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	25th July and 26th July. Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	14

G. I. P. RAILWAY,

The following is the list of total Rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 14th July.

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	15	28	Khervadi..................	8	70
Raver	4	60	Nasik	9	63
Nimbora	7	13	Devlali......................	7	17
Bodwad	5	77	Gaoti	23	57
Varangaon............	4	10	Hotgi	1	7
Bhadli	5	98	Mohol	1	73
Jalgaon	6	23	Madha.....................	3	4
Shirsoli	3	21	Barsi Junc................	4	45
Mhaswad	5	83	Kem	4	35
Maheji............	6	90	Jeur	5	89
Pachora	8	15	Pomalvadi................	3	14
Kajgaon	8	4	Diksal	2	12
Rajmane............	10	46	Dhond	4	41
Chalisgaon	6	90	Talegaon..................	11	7
Naydongri	9	27	Lonavla	31	31
Nandgaon	5	88	Neral.....................	32	33
Manmad	3	35	Kasara.....................	15	51
Lasalgoan	5	21			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 26TH OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 25th...	29·392	SSE	6	99·5	81·4	78	......	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·460	ESE	11	96·3	85·2	81	.....	0·00	— 0·15
Muscat 25th...	29·436	SE	4	102·3	90·0	82	......	0·00	— 0·40
Aden 25th...	29·669	E	14	91·3	84·3	77	......	0·50	+ 0·49
Lahore	29·354	E	1	103·4	81·8	59	......	3·87	— 3·17
Sirsa	29·402	SE	1	104·3	85·6	62	......	2·70	— 2·59
Delhi	29·434	W	5	100·2	83·2	61	......	6·26	— 4·45
Agra	29·440	SW	8	99·0	82·4	64	......	4·90	— 7·11
Cawnpore.........	29·472	SW	8	97·9	81·8	[illegible]	......	7·12	— 6·49
Allahabad ...	29·470	WSW	10	95·6	82·0	68	......	12·35	— 4·25
Jhansi	29·517	WSW	9	91·2	79·2	71	.....	6·92	— 9·11
Jacobabad ...	29·338	Calm	4	108·9	85·6	50	......	0·46	— 0·70
Karachi	29·485	W	17	90·9	80·2	79	......	0·13	— 3·56
Jeypore.........	29·486	SSW	6	98·2	75·1	74	...	0·77	— 8·97
Ajmere.........	29·499	SW	11	89·9	76·5	93	0·02	2·03	— 6·59
Deesa.........	29·495	SW	21	77·0	73·5	93	1·47	16·77	— 1·10
Ahmedabad...	29·546	SSW	9	78·6	75·1	90	0·83	37·97	+20·17
Bhuj	29·521	NW	23	79·3	77·0	94	0·66	3·86	— 4·68
Jamnagar ...	29·547	WSW	25	82·0	78·2	87	......	6·11	— 7·15
Dwarka	29·552	SW	28	84·4	80·8	83	......	2·15	......
Rajkot	29·551	W	21	81·4	75·7	85	......	14·75	— 1·71
Bhavnagar Para,	29·551	SW	17	84·0	76·5	81	......	10·39	+ 1·78
Veraval	29·611	WSW	21	81·2	78·3	88	......	6·25	— 4·70
Neemuch	29·559	WSW	23	79·5	71·2	96	0·17	4·45	— 8·08
Indore	29·615	SW	9	80·5	71·1	84	......	20·13	+ 6·03
Saugor	29·611	W	13	87·9	72·4	75	......	6·83	+14·63
Jubbulpore ...	29·590	W	6	88·9	71·1	86	0·05	20·99	— 5·28
Hoshangabad	29·617	SSW	7	87·7	74·7	84	0·07	21·30	+ 0·41
Khandwa......	29·677	C	13	86·2	74·1	84	0·15	19·07	+ 5·50
Raipur	29·592	SW	10	89·1	73·8	88	0·43	16·55	— 5·79
Nagpur	29·622	W	11	92·2	74·6	74	......	20·92	— 0·12
Amraoti	29·639	WSW	7	89·2	73·0	84	....	11·33	— 4·04
Akola	29·635	NW	8	92·4	72·3	76	.....	9·63	— 5·06
Surat	29·610	SW	15	84·5	77·1	96	0·02	16·87	— 7·98
Malegaon......	29·622	W	14	87·4	72·0	78	......	6·66	— 2·11
Bombay	29·688	WSW	16	85·4	79·3	81	0·06	20·81	—22·28
Poona......	29·724	W	18	77·1	70·9	86	0·31	16·72	+ 6·05
Ahmednagar...	29·665	W	14	84·3	71·0	70	......	5·98	— 1·63
Aurangabad..	29·652	WSW	16	87·[illegible]	68·2	79	......	6·42	......
Sholapur	29·690	SW	14	89·7	71·0	71	......	5·41	— 2·57
Ratnagiri	29·749	SW	15	84·8	77·9	87	0·11	32·48	—29·27
Bijapur	29·711	W	20	86·4	71·2	74	......	2·07	— 3·23
Belgaum	29·748	WSW	2	71·3	67·3	93	1·00	13·71	— 6·74
Mormugoa	29·790	N	13	84·5	75·4	96	1·00	41·93	— 9·07
Karwar......	29·807	SW	9	84·2	77·5	77	......	48·10	—20·91
Mangalore ...	29·835	WSW	9	87·4	74·4	91	0·70	78·42	+16·87
Calicut	29·856	N	6	85·2	73·2	94	1·49	69·85	+ 0·47
Cochin	29·868	Calm		86·3	74·2	87	0·02	38·88	— 3·54
Bangalore ...	29·820	WSW	17	81·2	65·8	83	0·01	4·70	— 1·62
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·708	W	11	87·9	73·2	75	0·01	3·81	— 6·29
Masulipatam.	29·671	WNW	18	98·7	81·1	78	......	5·88	— 3·87
Bellary......	29·740	WSW	16	91·5	76·3	58	......	3·87	+ 0·64
Cuddapa	29·729	WNW	6	98·4	80·4	59	......	5·59	— 0·79
Madras	29·724	W	9	101·5	83·5	53	......	2·66	— 2·93
Coimbatore...	29·822	SW	16	89·4	70·6	89	......	2·06	— 0·68
Trichinopoly.	29·777	WNW	11	100·1	79·3	56	......	1·78	— 0·80
Nagapatam...	29·761	W	16	100·7	80·0	64	......	0·50	— 2·52
Colombo	29·871	W	9	87·0	79·0	85	......	5·56	— 6·88

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H.=0·08 (18·50); G. T. H.=0·29 (27·48); St. G. H.=0·26 (26.37); C. P.=0·06 (20·81).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular. It is in slight to moderate defect of excess of normal. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at several of the reporting stations and the force has been strong in Gujarat, Lower Sind over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency and at Bangalore, Masulipatam and Bellary.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Negaptam Madras, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Akola, Nagpore Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Agra and Jhansi and 7° to 11° in defect at Rajkot Bhavnagar Para and Ahmedabad; minimum 5° in excess at Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Twenty stations report rain to-day the heaviest falls recorded being 1·49" at Calicut, 1·47" at Deesa, 1·05" at Mormugao and 1·00" at Belgaum

Weather.—The depression in Gujarat has disappeared. Rain is to be expected along the West Coast and local showers in the Central Provinces and over the Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th July 1905, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,27,000	1,70,000	4,000	3,01,000
Or per mile of Railway	252	337	8	597
For previous 1 week of half-year.	1,45,000	2,45,000	4,600	3,94,000
Total for 2 weeks.	2,72,000	4,15,000	8,000	6,95,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	1,07,035	1,10,527	—1,435	2,16,127
Per mile of Ry. do.	212	219	—3	428
Total to corresponding date do. ...	2,55,936	2,90,987	5,211	5,52,164

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists' and Perfumers.' Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naseri, 912 tons, Captain H Kemp, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Aden, 17th July in ballast and 6 deck passengers.

THE steamer Vedra, 2622 tons, Captain H Tucker arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from New York, 16th June with a cargo of 5554 tons kerosine oil in bulk

THE steamer Firoozi, 2,008 tons, Captain A B Watson, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Hodeida, via Aden in ballast.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, 3219 tons, Captain Boyer, sailed on Tuesday for Noumea via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1960 tons, Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 1 Cabin and 37 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a General Cargo and Mr Chalcocondylis and 23 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain M G Williams, will sail today for Persiangulf with a general cargo and Mr E Hablertzel and 65 deck passengers.

The steamer Orscolo, 2774 tons, Captain S Zennoro, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and with the same bottom cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Hosernee, 993 tons, Captain J H Royan, will sail today for Jedah, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE A L S N Co's steamer Persia 3779 tons, Captain P Craghitto, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lindula, 2179 tons, Captain R G Dogge, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Queda, 4944 tons, Captain R H Coope, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland via Karachi, with a General Cargo.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 20th July, should be regarded as a full weather working day for steamers in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge		R I M
R I M S Canning	Comdr A J Marshall	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr H M Heming	Surveyi Steamer
R I M S Comet	Lieut Comdr A Hamilton	R I Marine
H M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr A B Barker	Gunboat
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 26.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Dwarka	759	LeGrand			M M & Co
Lonsdale	2343	Lee			M M & Co
Clematis	2329	Davies			W & A Graham & Co
Jessu Burns	2110	Hutton			W & A Graham & Co
Uriana	2383	Butler			M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Bird	Calcutta, &c		T M & Co
Den of Airlie	2276	Cumming			W & A Graham & Co
Hashemi	2197	Hanse			B & P S N Co
Goalpara	1359	Chappell			M M & Co
Tientsen	2555	Andews			P & O Co
Linga	9432	Rickford			M M & Co
Nerbudda	1960	Manley			M M & Co
Queda	4944	Coope			M M & Co
Naceri	912	Kemp			B & P S N Co
Vedra	2623	Tucker			Ewart Latham & Co
Firoozi	2008	Watson			B & R S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Sealda	3438	G Brown		26-7	M M & Co
B	Clan Sinclair	1812	Sheriff	N F		F M & Co
C & R	Nubia	3841	Tillard	China	8 5	P & O Co
F	Grantly Hall	2585	Jones	A'werp	28-7	W & A G & Co
H	Akbar	1449	Balwin	London	30-7	H C Jusub
K	Castello	2339	Leighton	Hull	31-7	F M & Co
L	Naderi	1168	Mylchrist	Jeddah		B P S N Co
M	Safari	1432	Ulrich	Aden	2-8	C Dinshaw & Bros
N	General	1735	Pens	Zanzibar	31-7	A Strandes
P	Kaffir	1724	Roberts	London	1-8	W & A G & Co
Q	Benlomond	1752	Henderson	London	29-7	T M & Co
	H. W. P. D.					
	Indravati	513	Mohamed	K'chi	31-7	Sheph & Co
	Bahaduri	829	Fakira	K'chi	29-7	Shpd & Co
	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	K'chi	31-7	Shpd & Co
	P. D. H. W.					
	Puri	613	Ahmed	Janjira	28-7	Shpd & Co
	M. D. D. P. D.					
	Kt of the Garter	1294	Billett			K N & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Dumbea	5685	Boyer	Noumea	Stream 29-7	M M & Co
2	Olympia	3263	Osborne	L'pool	29-7	W & A G & Co
3	Pekin	3957	Le Mars	Kobe	28-7	P & O Co
4	Oriental	3035	Lewellen	Aden	29-7	P & O Co
5	Clan MacNeil	2594	Beer	Genoa	12-8	F Muir & Co
7	Maria Valerie	2673	Berberovich	Triste	28-7	A L S N Co
8	Augustus	3071	Bockholt	Cadiz	3-8	W & A G & Co
9	Ponani		Repairing			Shepherd & Co
9	Reichenfels	3012	Kennewag	K'chi	5-8	Glade & Co
12	Arabia	4767	Leigh	London	5-8	P & O Co
16	Lama	943	Williams	Busreh	27-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Firoozi s	Watson	Hodeida, July 17
	Vedra s	Tucker	New York, June 16
26	Naseri s	Kemp	Aden, July 17
	Queda s	Coope	Sunderland, May 27
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, July 21
	Nerbudda s	Manley	Zanzibar, July 8

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Dumbea s	Boyer	Noumea
	Persia s	Craglietto	Kobe
	Oscolo s	Gennaro	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday Steamer Lama, Williams for Persian Gulf
" Heserned, Royam for Jedah
" Lindula, Dogge for Calcutta

The steamer Naseri, for Persian Gulf entered for loading yesterday :—

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Rewa arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 24th inst.

The P and O S N Co's s s Sardinia arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of 25th inst.

The Anchor Line s s Scindia left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 25th inst.

The P and O S N Co's s s Mongolia arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 24th inst.

The Clan Line s s Clan Lindsey arrived at Suez on the evening of the 24th inst.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Ischia left Singapore for Bombay the 26th inst.

The Florio and Rubattino Company s s D C O Baldwine left Suez for Bombay on the 25th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—35 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co 28 bales wool T Chimandas 77 bales wool David Sasson and Co; 6 bales wool W S A Graham and Co; 39 bales wool and 86 bales goa-hair A Hoosein 44 bales wool 60 cwt pickers E D Sasson and Co 436 bales cotton fly and waste H E Bode and Sons 17 bales wool G Gungadas 10 bales cotton Cory Bros and Co; 65 bales wool B Hurbheram 99 bales wool R Tatia 40 bales wool Moti Jaitha 94 bales wool and goat hair H M Abba 225 bales wool E C Nanjee 117 bales wool and goat hair M J Joomabboy and Co; 79 bales wool G Gumanmul 30 bales wool Bombay Company; 24 bales wool F F Campbell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Koifer s—5 bales cotton Nusservanjee Bros and Co; 80 bales gum F Rahim 59 cwt dry ginger and and 50 cwt zedoryroots Vomersee Hirjee.

Benlomond s—70 bales hemp kiddie Reive and Co; 100 cwt hoofs M Somjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Augustus s—440 bales cotton The Bombay and Co; 2001 cwt gingelly seed 801 cwt mustardseed A Blascheck and Co: 1023 bales cotton 2009 cwt rapeseed and 1505 cwt linseed Ralli Bros 4000 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers 28 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

Reichenfels s—1000 cwt myrabollams W Becher 2000 cwt crushed bones M Jamal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Grantly Hall s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros 400 bales twist waste Nensey Peerbhoy 55 bales cotton Glade and Co; 2007 cwt mowraseed W Becher 30 bales cotton waste Worman and Co; 2000 cwt rapesed N Khairaz and Co.

Benlomond s—275 bales cotton Glade and Co; 60 bales hemp D M Doongajee and Co; 10 tons tin chipings W and A Graham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Reichenfels s—55 bales cotton J A Begbil and Co.

FOR CADIZ.

Augustus s—18000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—47 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Clan MacNeil s—150 tons old iron E Tajbhoy 800 cwt myrabollams W Becher 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros 600 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 1866 cwt linseed N Khairaz and Co; 75 tons old iron I Allibhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—224 bales cotton C L Sajana and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin s—8 bales Skins H N H Essa.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

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PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas, which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as
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DELICIOUS NUTRITIOUS
MALTED MILK
A DAINTY AND HIGHLY NUTRITIVE FOOD.
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PURELY PERSONAL.

The most important of the birthday honours to members of the House of Commons are those of their own colleagues, and it is to them alone that I mean to refer, with one or two exceptions. Sir C. E. Tritton is one of the most universally respected members of the House. He is a man of business in the City, has, I believe, a considerable fortune, and works hard for hours there every day. But you would never take him to be absorbed in business, or even hard worked at all, if you saw him enter the House of Commons fresh, smiling, ready for any work.

He is one of that fine race of Englishmen who devote to the public good most of their best thought and much of their time. Though he has a large fortune, I know no man who has a greater contempt for mere money grubbing. He is the centre of philanthropic work in many directions. It is not often that one finds in the glare of the House of Commons and its somewhat sceptical atmosphere a man who leads a life of ascetic simplicity. For years Sir C. E. Tritton has been an abstainer; and the freshness of his cheeks, the brightness of his eyes, and the briskness of his step, in spite of middle age, are strong testimony to the excellence of that method of life. He is a man of strong evangelistic views, with the result that for years he has never gone to a theatre. But do not suppose that he is in the least a Pharisee. We are not without Pharisees in the House of Commons, but he is not one of them. You would never hear a word from him of his practice or of his profound convictions; all that betrays the man of high spiritual life is the sweetness of possession which shows the generous heart.

Skewes Cox, who has been made a knight, is a native of Richmond, and has the respect and regard of all his townsmen. He lives in that beautiful riverside lodge, which is almost under the bridge at Richmond; it is called Heron Lodge. A solicitor by profession he ought to have been a diplomat. For he is tactful, genial, without prejudices; is a warm friend of many political opponents as well as political associates. He owes his success to his own exertions and popularity, and also, I should add, to an extremely agreeable wife Lady Skewes Cox, first daughter of Mr Warne the publisher, who has the literary instincts of her family. In the riverside cottage they entertain their friends in the midst of beautiful surroundings including a handsome family, and there will not be a discordant note in the congratulations to them on their dignity.

Sir A. Helder is a Whitehaven solicitor by profession, but his income comes largely from the Graphic. He is if I mistake not connected by marriage with the late Mr. Thomas, who was the founder of the great paper. He is a quiet man who seeks the obscurity of the back benches rarely if ever speaks, is kindly and a friend of all men.

Well groomed with iron-grey hair a handsome face a variegated waistcoat and spats on his boots, Colonel Sadler is the very symbol and embodiment of the middle-aged beau. Add to this a pleasant smile, a pair of kindly eyes and hearty good nature in the whole expression and you have a good picture of what the member for Middlesbrough is like. Everybody likes him; and he must have a way with him to have won the suffrages as a Tory of such a vehemently Radical and working-class town as Middlesbrough.

Mr. Fison I have not the pleasure of knowing, but I have heard that he is very much liked and respected. Finally, Sir Robert Finlay has won his Privy Councillorship by his very fine abilities—there are few men who have a clearer mind or more lucid speech; and he has the years of his service very fully to his party. The Government whatever their faults know how to choose their recipients of honour. Well, I especially congratulate them on having given to Mr. George Meredith the Order of Merit. No Order can add anything to the fame of one of England's greatest literary glories; it is George Meredith who adds honour to the Order of Merit. But all the same it is well to see such recognition by Society of his greatness.

I may add my pleasure at also seeing recognition of Mr. Boverton Redwood. He is one of those modern men of science who have enormously facilitated and accelerated commercial progress. Of all the living experts he stands first in his knowledge of petroleum. It is to him that the Home Office appeals when it wants an opinion, it is to his keen and trained eye that every man, who thinks he has got a petroleum find, has to submit his specimens. And I pity the man who would try to deceive the man with the thin, refined, hatchet-shaped face, clear and penetrating eyes, and equally clear and penetrating mind. Man of the world and of Society as well as of science, Mr. Boverton Redwood finds time to be at great social gatherings, and he is one of the pioneers of the motor-car industry and of the clubs and other bodies which motoring has called into existence.

Apropos of your sketch of the Russian General in last week's "M. A. P.," it may be interesting to note (writes a correspondent) that it was Linievitch who said of the ex-Commander-in-Chief of the army that "no doubt he was a fine strategist on paper, but God help any army under his command." General Linievitch himself can hardly read or write, he has never received any military training, but entered the army straight from the steppe, at a time in Russia's history (not so far distant) when reading and writing were regarded as out of the question so far as the working classes were concerned. He has fought his way up to his present position inch by inch in the face of overwhelming difficulties. As young soldier he was hated by his superiors in rank on account of boorish manners and unfettered speech; but the future Commander-in-chief, true to the characteristics of his class, fought on and at last at the age of sixty-three, when most men are only thinking of the delights of rest after the toil of years he has reached the height of his ambitions, and ousted his bitterest rival and oppressor, General Kuropatkin, and, undaunted by the long series of disasters and defeats sustained by the Russian forces, is facing the most indomitable foe that Russia has ever been called on to fight.

Though Lord Templemore, who lately celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday, is not the oldest peer, he is without doubt "father" of the House of Lords, of which he has been a member for sixty-three years. When Lord Templemore made his first appearance in the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington was Commander-in-Chief, the present Lord Aberdeen's grandfather was Foreign Secretary, whilst Sir Robert Peel was in the House of Commons as First Lord of the Treasury. For close on thirty years Lord Templemore sat in the House of Lords before he made his maiden speech, the occasion which brought forth his first utterance being Gladstone's Irish Land Bill of 1870. Should Lord Templemore write his reminiscences they would make interesting reading for he has seen the rise and fall of more than a dozen Prime Ministers.

The new Speaker, Mr. J. W. Lowther has defied all his critics and continues to wear a moustache and beard. Whether on his appointment he would resort to the razor or not has been the subject of considerable controversy as many people are of opinion that to be Speaker and be otherwise than cleanshaven is incompatible with the dignity of the chair. In support of this contention, it may be pointed out that three of Mr. Lowther's predecessors have all been clean-shaven, Mr. Gully, Mr. Brand, and Mr. Denison, whilst Mr. Peel who immediately preceded Mr. Gully, compromised the position by shaving his upper lip.

Mrs. Ludwig Neumann is a tall, handsome brunette with regular features, and a distinct individuality and style of her own. For exemple, at one of her small parties on Wednesday evening she wore with great effect a rather bright blue silk dress covered with blue chiffon, much beruffled at the bottom and about the bodice; and the only relief to all this blue was given by her jet black hair, her fine, dark eyes, and her magnificent jewels. She wore a long rope of pearls, a big bow knot of diamonds on the corsage and a very unique ornament of diamonds in her dark hair, which formed spiky rays of light, and was of a design which would have been unbecoming to anyone without an abundance of hair and regular features, as it was distinctly classic in character. Mrs. Neumann is an accomplished woman and an excellent linguist she has beautiful taste, as is evidenced by her fine house in Piccadilly The drawing-room is pure Louis XVI.—white walls green curtains, and beautiful specimens of Louis XVI furniture.

Of all flowers to suit this furniture the best are roses, and when Mrs. Neumann entertains the whole house is dressed with splendid roses of different varieties. She is an excellent hostess receiving her friends with cordiality and putting them at once at ease, and her knowledge of music an appreciation of it is most cultivated. She arranges the entire programme of her parties. Destiny never sang more magnificently than on Wednesday evening; her rich mezzo-soprano voice was heard to the very greatest advantage in a number of German songs, her enunciation is so distinct that even the poorest German scholar can understand every word she utters. The Bachrich Quartette, from Buda-Pesth, are reaping golden opinions wherever they play; they are all young, full of "go" and enthusiasm, play with such fire and fury, and take such extraordinary liberties with their instruments that the entire audience laugh in very exultation at their performance.

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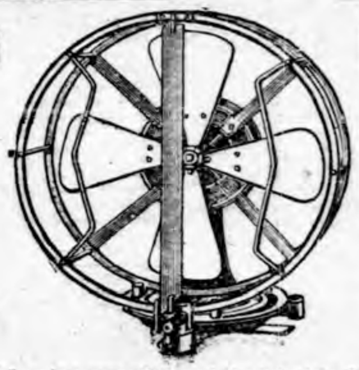

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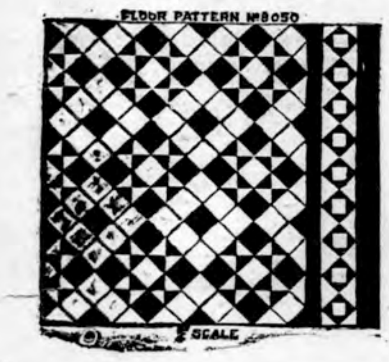

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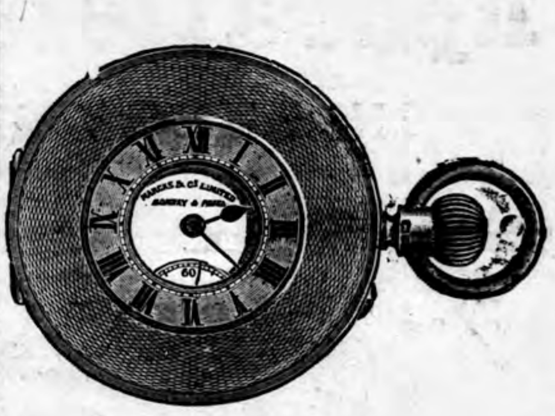

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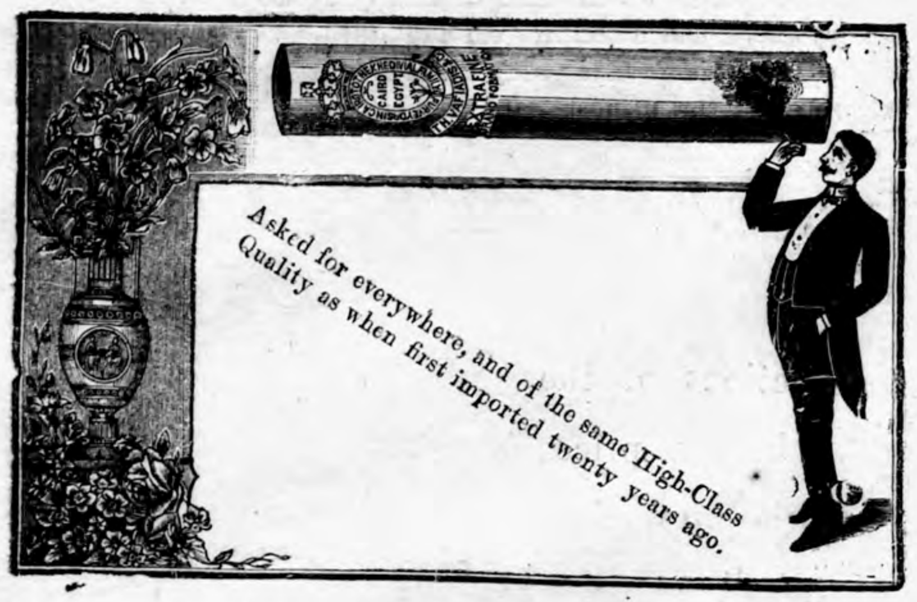
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